Auguſt 2, 1775. NUMB. 2432.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARDIE,
At his Houſe, in SPRUCE-STREET,

MOROCCO Leather, Oil-Cloth, and Silk Umbrelloes; Men, Women, and Boys white Leather Gloves; Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Pound Pins, &c. &c.

To be RENTED, a commodious 3 ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, Chair-houſe, Stable, Hay-loft, Stable Yard, a Pump before the Kitchen Door, a Garden, very fit for a private Gentleman and Family, ſituate in Southwark, to the Southward of the Play-houſe, at the Entrance of the Paſſyunk Road. For Particulars, enquire as above. ¶

NICHOLAS BROOKS,
In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, 3 doors above Black-horſe-alley, continues to diſpoſe of the following curious collection of GOODS, viz.

ELEGANT cutteau de chaſes, mounted in ſilver; ſword belts, with and without ſwivels; ſwivels, with or without chains, which is much the beſt method for to hang ſwords or cutteau de chaſes; a very elegant pardepee for to hang a ſword to; beautiful guns for gentlemen officers and others; Pottor's fifes, of the very beſt kind, made in London, to go with a drum, and very eaſy to learn on; German flutes and hautboys; ſword knots; ſilk purſes; table knives and forks; the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, which are very uſeful for gentlemen travelling to the camp; travelling leather tumblers, which fold in a ſmall compaſs and are very uſeful; a large aſſortment of the very beſt London made pen-knives, with ſingle and with four blades, with and without caſes; beſt razor-metal ſciſſars, and other ſorts; a beautiful travelling blunderbuſs; elegant ſtone and paſte buckles for ladies; gilt and Pinchbeck buckles for gentlemen; gilt and ſtone buckles for ladies; gold and garnet ear-rings; gold and garnet broaches; plain gold, garnet and hoop rings; a variety of ſleeve buttons, ſilver thimbles; bottle-ſtands; new faſhion ſugar tongs; ſet combs, plain tortoiſeſhell ditto; tobacco-boxes; paper, wood, enamelled, and tortoiſeſhell ſnuff-boxes; table bells; japanned ware; beſt Roman fiddle-ſtrings; a variety of muſic, of the moſt approved tunes; blank muſic-books; muſic in ſheets and half-ſheets, blank and printed; viſiting and meſſage cards, with gilt or plain edges, and of various patterns; cards of hiſtory and geography, with or without Morocco caſes; pearl and other necklaces; ſilver plated ſwan neck ſpurs, with and without chains; furniture for coffin-makers; London made ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles; new invented lamps, which, when burning, reſemble wax candles; pump lamps; globe and ball lamps, for halls and ſtair-caſes, with braſs ſcrews, or to hang; decanter corks; corkſcrews, of the beſt quality; ſcymitar and other razors, in new faſhion caſes, very convenient for travellers; gun flints; mourning black and blue buckles; ſteel cock gaffs; an aſſortment of gilt and other canes with and without ſwords; watch chains and ſtrings; a very elegant aſſortment of ladies and gentlemens pocket-books, in Morocco or velvet, worked with gold and ſilver, with or without inſtruments; horſe and chair whips; beſt black-lead pencils; ladies hair pins, ſet with marquiſate or paſte; black hair pins, with or without heads; boot garters; tooth bruſhes; a table organ; ſteel ſtay-hooks; japanned candleſticks; ſteel and other ſnuffers, with or without ſtands; watch-makers cards for windows; cards of ladies gilt trinkets; cards of gilt watch keys; braſs and ſteel jacks; billiard balls; dice and boxes; beſt Dutch wax and wafers; types for marking linen, with colours and directions; the improved patent aſſes ſkin for writing on, with ſilver or black-lead pencils; ſmelling bottles; tooth-pick caſes; beſt beaver ſtitched top gloves; a variety of ſilk and other ſtockings; ſilk waiſtcoat patterns; a very elegant aſſortment of pictures and maps, in books or ſingle; a variety of drawing books; a good aſſortment of colours, in ſhells or otherwiſe; beſt camel hair pencils; India ink; copperplate copy-books, from the earlieſt attempts to the compleating of the moſt accompliſhed penman; a journey through Europe, or the play of geography, invented by Jefferies, for the inſtructive entertainment of young ladies and gentlemen; piſtol tinder-boxes; John Reed's maps of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, with a book of reference; gold weights and ſcales; Keyſer's genuine pills; Stoughton's bitters; Maredaunt's drops, and Scotch pills, with many other uſeful and ornamental goods.

To be SOLD, on the 21ſt day of Auguſt inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Straſburgh townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, by way of public vendue,

GOOD draught and ſaddle horſes, breeding mares and colts, waggons, ploughs, harrows, horſe gears, a quantity of graſs, Indian corn, buckwheat and potatoes in the ground, a number of good hogs, and a great variety of houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry, too tedious to enumerate. Attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

¶ JOSEPH FERREE.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 16th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named JOHN ROLF, has ſtraight black hair, dark full eyes, 4 feet 10 inches high; had on a felt hat, this country made, brown ſilk handkerchief, drab coloured twilled kerſey jacket, without lining, and white metal buttons, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes, with one buckle. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Wood's-town, Salem county, New-Jerſey, the latter end of May, a Papiſt Iriſhman, named *Patrick M'Cue*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſomething chunky made; had on, when he went away, a red outſide jacket, ſwanſkin under ditto, old leather breeches, a half-worn beaver hat, good ſhoes and ſtockings; he has worked ſome at the tanning trade, and a little at farming; very much given to ſtrong drink, and when in liquor his eyes ſhine like glaſs; he has been ſince he run away put in the work-houſe, in Philadelphia, and now out; ſaid he came to Philadelphia in order to take a falſe oath againſt his maſter, for which he was to have Ten Pounds. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or work-houſes, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by

¶ JECHONIAS WOOD.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Ship CHALKLEY, *Captain* SPAIN, *from Briſtol, we have the following Advices, viz.*

From the PUBLIC LEDGER. LONDON, *June* 1.

ON Sunday night, about nine o'clock, Captain Darby, of the ----, from New-York, arrived expreſs from Southampton, where he left his ſhip, and has brought papers, dated the 25th of April laſt, which mention an engagement having happened on the 19th of the ſame month with the Boſtonians, who killed and wounded 160 of the Regulars; and 60 of the Boſtonians were killed and wounded, amongſt whom was the leading Captain.

To LORD NORTH.

My Lord,

WHILST I feel the deepeſt anguiſh and ſenſibility for the loſs of our hapleſs countrymen, who lately fell in the action with the Americans near Boſton, ſuffer me to entreat you to STAY the SWORD, and ſuſpend any further operations againſt the colonies, until ſome happy conciliating means may be deviſed, ſome fortunate expedient may be hit upon to heel the bleeding wounds, and re-unite us again with that unfortunate and diſtracted country. It is, my Lord, the ſincere wiſh of every true friend of freedom, who are too ſenſibly afflicted, adequately to expreſs their feelings on the above moſt melancholy event.

As a well-wiſher to your Lordſhip and all mankind, I entreat you, from every motive of humanity, to liſten to the dictates of ſound reaſon and policy, and you cannot fail of being convinced of the juſtice and expediency of a meaſure ſo eſſentially requiſite to ſtop the further effuſion of the BLOOD of our COUNTRYMEN, and prevent us from being engaged in all the horrors of a civil and inteſtine war; the bare apprehenſion of which, my Lord, fills me with the moſt poignant anxiety, and makes me dread the impending conſequences, with a torture of mind utterly impoſſible to be deſcribed.

If by thoſe extraordinary exertions, which have often proceeded from people contending for their liberties, or by any of thoſe accidents which have frequently decided the fate of battles and of empires, taking the victory from the ſtrong, and the race from the ſwift, we ſhould be REPULSED, to what a ſtate of humiliation ſhould we be reduced? Such is the inſuperable abſurdity of the meaſure, that whether victors, or vanquiſhed, we are ſure of being ſufferers.

With ties ſo ſtrong to bind us to each other, is it not ſtrange, is it not deplorable, that we ſhould differ? Do they who talk of chaſtiſing our Colonies, and reducing them to obedience, conſider how much we hazard when we diſſolve thoſe ties? What are we to ſubſtitute in their place, FORCE and FEAR, which Tacitus wiſely tells us are inſecure reſtraints, and always ſucceeded by inveterate hatred? When theſe conſequences follow from the coercive meaſures we are now purſuing, will the counſellors who have impelled us to them by repreſentations, not, I am ſure, very fair, defend us from their fatal effects?

It is from experience only, my Lord, that men learn wiſdom, but unhappily, ſometimes the injury of the experiment is irretrievable; we have too much reaſon, I think, to apprehend that this will be the event of our preſent conteſt with America.

I acknowledge I admire the bravery of our troops; what men can do, they will do; but in a country furniſhed with faſtneſſes and defiles without number, intimately known to the enemy you are to combat, where diſcipline is unavailing or embarraſſing and valour uſeleſs, it requires more than human power to ſucceed to any permanent purpoſe. Heaven forbid that the bravery of ſuch troops as the Engliſh ſhould be ſo vainly, ſo fatally employed; they who remember the fatal overthrow of BRADDOCK by a few Indians in ambuſh, an overthrow incurred by the very diſcipline in which he vainly put his truſt, will be apt to doubt the facility of reducing the colonies by military force, they who reflect that the united aid and efforts of all the colonies were neceſſary to give ſucceſs to our arms in the late war againſt the Canadians, will be ſtill more doubtful of this expedient.

But, my Lord, ſo much having been already ſaid on the ſubject, I will not take up more of your valuable moments, which I am perſuaded muſt now be fully employed; indulge me, however, once more to entreat your moſt ſerious attention to the true intereſt and happineſs of this country, and to the welfare of our brethren in America, ſo ſhall you be revered and eſteemed by all good men, your name deſervedly transferred with honour to poſterity, and the tribute of gratitude, affection and eſteem be echoed from every quarter of this great and extenſive empire.

MEMENTO.

THE public are requeſted to attend one moment to the conduct of miniſtry, and they will for ever deteſt their duplicity. A MASSACRE is attempted by the KING's mercenaries in America; the peaceable inhabitants of the town of Concord are wantonly FIRED ON, and many are inhumanly MURDERED. Miniſtry, unable to conteſt the proofs adduced in confirmation of this infamous tranſaction, cauſe the following paragraph to be inſerted in the Gazette.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Secretary of States Office, Whitehall, May 30, "A REPORT having been ſpread, and an account having "been printed and publiſhed, of a SKIRMISH between "ſome of the people in the province of Maſſachuſetts-"Bay, and a detachment of HIS MAJESTY's troops; "it is proper to inform the public, that no advices have "as yet been received in the American department of "any ſuch event.

"There is reaſon to believe, that there are diſpatches "from General Gage on board the Sukey, Capt. Brown, "which, though ſhe ſailed four days before the veſſel "that brought the printed account, is not yet arrived."

To what doth this ſhuffling ſtate-production amount? Is the American MASSACRE leſs true, becauſe no accounts of it have been received at the Secretary's office? Is this a time to talk of departments, when HUMAN BLOOD, when the blood of our BRETHREN, is poured out like water by a detachment of HIS MAJESTY's troops? Are we to pay attention to trivial formalities, when the ſword is drawn, and the hands of THE KING's troops are uplifted to cut the throats of our brethren? Is this a time to talk of the routine of office? If the news received of a detachment of HIS MAJESTY's troops having glutted themſelves with BLOOD, if this news is untrue, why do miniſtry not contradict it? And, if it be true, what have they to ſay? Shall we adopt their language, and call a BLOODY MASSACRE a trifling SKIRMISH? Or are we not to believe that either maſſacre or ſkirmiſh hath happened, becauſe the American DEPARTMENT hath not as yet received thoſe advices from General Gage, which are on board the Sukey? The matter of fact is, that miniſtry are ſo confounded at the arrival of the news, that it will require ſome time before they can furbiſh up THEIR account of the matter. Bronzed as they are, and now all over beſprinkled with the BLOOD of our brethren, it ſtill requires ſome little time before facts can be falſified, or the truth wholly explained away. The Court Gazette may talk of advices on board the Sukey (which will never arrive) but there are better advices which have arrived, wherein it is inconteſtibly proved that THE KING's troops have pillaged the houſes, ſet fire to the ſtores, and SLAUGHTERED the inhabitants of the town of Concord. That a detachment of HIS MAJESTY's regular troops, after a commiſſion of theſe crimes, ſhould be forced to RUN AWAY and ſhelter under the guns of a man of war, was rather an unfortunate circumſtance. If a wiſh remains to be accompliſhed it is, that in caſe a ſimilar MASSACRE ſhould be attempted, an Engliſh man of war may not be diſgraced by affording protection to a banditti who are enliſted into his Majeſty's ſervice for other purpoſes than that of butchering his ſubjects.

LONDON.

May 25. They write from Madrid that his Catholic Majeſty had given orders to preſs one man out of ſix of all his ſubjects without diſtinction directly, as two powerful armies were wanted, one in America, and the other in Europe.

Orders are iſſued for the guardſhips at Plymouth to take on board their full complement of ſeamen and marines, with all poſſible ſpeed.

Several houſes of rendezvous are opened in Wapping and the adjacent parts, for entering ſailors for his Majeſty's ſervice: It is believed that the number wanted will ſoon be raiſed by giving good encouragement, which will prevent the illegal method of preſſing.

Preſs warrants were on Saturday ſent to all the out ports, for impreſſing ſeamen into his Majeſty's ſervice.

A very intelligent correſpondent has obliged us with the following extract from an Engliſh merchant's letter to his friend in London, dated Leghorn, May 6, 1775.

"We are ſtrangers here to the information you have in England, from the Britiſh Miniſters and Conſuls in Italy, concerning the Pretender; but our politicians will have it he is gone to Spain, where the armament preparing with ſuch diligence will ſurprize all Europe when its deſtination is known.

"It is no wonder your American Quixotiſm, as the phraſe is, ſhould have put ſchemes into the heads of ſome of the great powers, which they otherwiſe could never have thought of."

An American officer appeared at the Maſquerade the other night, *tarred and feathered*, juſt as he is repreſented in the print ſhops, to the no ſmall diverſion of the company.

May 27. As we have already been informed of the noble ſpirited conduct of the Earl of Effingham, in reſigning his commiſſion into his Majeſty's hands, on learning his regiment was ordered for America; the following abridgment of his Lordſhip's ſpeech, in the Houſe of Lords on the motion to receive the New-York Memorial, cannot but prove acceptable.

"My Lords, Whatever has been done by the Americans, I muſt deem the mere conſequence of our unjuſt demands. They have come to you with fair argument, you have refuſed to hear them; they make the moſt reſpectful remonſtrances, you anſwer them with pains and penalties; they know they ought to be free, you tell them they ſhall be ſlaves. Is it then a wonder if they ſay in deſpair, "*for the ſhort remainder of our lives we will be Free!*" Is there any one among your Lordſhips, who in a ſituation ſimilar to that which I have deſcribed, would not reſolve the ſame? if there could be ſuch a one, I am ſure he ought not to be here.

"To bring the hiſtory down to the preſent ſcene. Here are two armies in preſence of each other; armies of brothers and countrymen; each dreading the event, yet each feeling, that it is in the power of the moſt trifling accident, a private diſpute, a drunken fray in any public houſe in Boſton, in ſhort, a nothing, to cauſe the ſword to be drawn, and to plunge the whole country into all the horrors of blood, flames and parricide.

"In this dreadful moment, a ſett of men more wiſe and moderate than the reſt exert themſelves to bring us all to reaſon. They ſtate their claims and their grievances; nay, if any thing can be proved by law and hiſtory, they prove them. They propoſe oblivion, they make the firſt conceſſions;—we treat them with contempt, we prefer poverty, blood and ſervitude, to wealth, happineſs and liberty.

"What weight theſe few obſervations may have, I don't know; but the candour your Lordſhips have indulged me with, requires a confeſſion on my part which may ſtill leſſen that weight. I muſt own I am not perſonally diſintereſted.

" Ever ſince I was of an age to have any ambition at all, my higheſt has been to ſerve my country in a military capacity. If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to ſee this country ſo ſituated as to make that profeſſion incompatible with my duty as a citizen.

" That period is, in my opinion, arrived; and I have thought myſelf bound to relinquiſh the hopes I formed, by a reſignation, which appeared to me the only method of avoiding the guilt of enſlaving my country, and embruing my hands in the blood of her ſons.

" When the duties of a ſoldier and a citizen become inconſiſtent, I ſhall always think myſelf obliged to ſink the character of the ſoldier in that of the citizen, till ſuch time as their duties ſhall again, by the malice of our real enemies, become united.

" It is no ſmall ſacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profeſſion; but it is a much greater, when a predilection, ſtrengthened by habit, has given him ſo ſtrong an attachment to his profeſſion as I feel. I have, however, this one conſolation, that by making that ſacrifice, I at leaſt give to my country an unequivocal proof of the ſincerity of my principles."

The following noble Lords voted for delivering their fellow-ſubjects in Canada from popery and ſlavery, by a repeal of the Quebec act. Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland.—Dukes of Mancheſter and Richmond.—Marquis of Rockingham.—Earls of Abingdon, Scarborough, Stanhope, Cholmondeley, Fitzwilliam, Effingham, Radnor, and Spencer.—Biſhop of Exeter.—Lords Craven, Ponſonby, Archer, Ravenſworth, Wycombe, Beaulieu, and Camden. The following Lords voted by proxy: Dukes of Devonſhire and Portland.—Earls of Stamford and Tankerville.—Viſcount Torrington.—Biſhop of St. Aſaph.—Lord King.

May 30. As a doubt of the authenticity of the account from Salem, touching an engagement between the King's troops and the provincials in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, may ariſe from a paragraph in the Gazette of this evening, I deſire to inform all thoſe who wiſh to ſee the original affidavits which confirm that account, that they are depoſited at the Manſion-Houſe with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for their inſpection.

ARTHUR LEE, *Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

Yeſterday ſtocks fell one and an half per cent. on account of the news of the engagement between the King's troops and the Provincials, at Lexington.

It is ſaid that Lord North, when he received the news that the Provincials had defeated General Gage's troops, was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, turned pale, and did not utter a ſyllable for ſome minutes.

All further diſcuſſions of American and Britiſh rights, founded in juſtice, is now at an end. The appeal has been made, by our troops beginning the late affray, to God, but God and American virtue ſeem to have declared againſt our pretenſions.

May 31. The regiments of foot on duty in Ireland will be augmented fifteen men per company, in order to replace the troops that are ſent to America, that the ſtipulated number of forces may remain in Ireland.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Somerſet man of war.

" You will no doubt receive by the ſame veſſel which brings this, an account of the late moſt lamentable diſturbance at Lexington. To the liſt of the killed you may add Lieutenant Colonel Smith, who commanded the detachment which was firſt ſent by Gen. Gage to ſeize and ſpike up the cannon. Lord Percey very narrowly eſcaped being taken by the Provincials. Our ſhip, as well as the Lively and two ſloops, are at preſent ſtationed to prevent a conjunction of the troops from any of the detachments which are aſſembled at Bellingham and Tath river, as they muſt march along the road which is commanded by our cannon. A number of caravans from Quebec have lately arrived, which have brought the Americans cloathing for an army of 30,000 men; their whole number, I can aſſure you, is 40,000 at leaſt, even by our accounts, and they are ſaid to be more numerous. Our ſituation is daily more irkſome; our proviſions which we brought from Europe are expended, and the ſupplies here are irregular, I have faſted ſeveral hours now I am writing this; neither our ſeamen or ſoldiers enter heartily on the ſervice. Our marines are almoſt always in arms, and of the whole which left the ſhip on the above ſervice, 18 deſerted."

The Parliament is expected to be recalled immediately.

It is a determined meaſure in Council, that neither BLOOD nor TREASURE ſhall be ſpared to bring our American brethren to what is called a ſenſe of their duty.

A correſpondent ſays, that the event of the firſt Miniſterial experiment of coercion and the ſword already begin to ſtagger the wavering and undeceived Engliſhmen, (for Scotchmen are out of the queſtion) horror, conſternation and reſentment were ſtrongly painted on the countenances of every honeſt man in London yeſterday, on receipt of the melancholy news from America.

When the laſt advices left America, Boſton was ſurrounded by upwards of 40,000 Provincials; and, at the moſt extenſive computation, the troops under the command of Gage did not amount to more than 2500. The latter, however, have a conſiderable advantage, for they are regulars, whereas the Provincials are militia, who fight merely for a love of liberty.

The Captain of the veſſel who lately brought the news of the defeat of the King's forces, has been ſent for by the Privy Council, but he is too honeſt a man to diſſemble his ſentiments or conceal the truth.

The news received from America of the diſgraceful defeat of the King's troops has thrown Lord Bute's cabal into the utmoſt conſternation. The woful meſſenger of this intelligence was cloſeted for two hours on Sunday evening with Lord North.

The conteſt with America is now begun, the blood of our countrymen hath been ſhed, and if the ſword of war ſhould be ſheathed without taking off the heads of ſome of the Miniſtry, then is there no ſuch thing as national ſpirit exiſting amongſt the Engliſh.

The Americans, by the late defeat of the poltroon regulars, have acquired immortal honour. They were attacked, unprovoked, by a party of the King's troops, who, to teſtify their loyalty, abuſed the provincials in language ſo groſs, that courtiers only could have adopted it. They paid, however, ſeverely for their impudence; they were not only defeated, but diſgraced, and after running away, moſt manfully, they claimed, as belonging to his Majeſty, the protection of his royal navy.

We are deſired by the Miniſtry to aſſure the public, that the late diſgraceful defeat of the King's troops in America, was entirely owing to their not conducting themſelves as regulars. Previous to the engagement, they ſhouldered their pieces on the right ſhoulder, and ran away only to rectify their miſtake.

Drafts from the different regiments of foot in Ireland are daily arriving in Cork, in order to embark for America.

June 1. Four more regiments of foot and two of Highlanders are ordered for America.

The Miniſterial tools yeſterday talked loudly in the city, that it was the intention of the Miniſtry to proſcribe and proclaim as Traitors thoſe men in this country, who have aſſiſted the Americans by ſubſcription, or otherwiſe, or ſhall preſume in future to aid them in any way whatever. An Engliſhman who writes this paragraph, and heard their empty menaces, calls upon the tools of government to put their threats into execution; for the inſtant that ſuch an attempt is made, himſelf, and thouſands of determined Engliſhmen, are reſolved to make the experiment.

From the *King's* troops having *firſt* fired on the Americans, and thus deſignedly *commenced* hoſtilities, there is every apparent reaſon to conclude, that the private inſtructions to the troops are to ſhed blood enough.

To men of thought there is nothing ſurprizing in the late American maſſacre. It was long ſince foretold by the Lords Chatham and Camden. It was very lately intimated by Lord Effingham, who reſigned his commiſſion, becauſe he foreſaw that American blood would be unjuſtly ſhed. The Commons alſo, by the mouth of their Speaker, teſtified their expectation, that the ſword would be drawn, and they promiſed, *moſt chearfully*, to lend every aſſiſtance in their power to give it an EDGE.

The Miniſterial Tools are regretting that 20,000 Swiſs were not ſent over to cut the throats of our fellow ſubjects in America, in conjunction with the Negroes, who were to be emancipated to ſlaughter their maſters. This ſcheme is imputed to Sir William Draper. That gallant officer ought to diſclaim an imputation, which would only become a butcher, not an Engliſh ſoldier.

There is a report induſtriouſly propagated by the creatures of adminiſtration, that the people here who have aſſiſted and cheriſhed the Rebels in America, are ſpeedily to be called to an account for their Treaſon, as their money has been applied in purchaſing ammunition for the American traitors; and executions and forfeitures are the common topic of the Scottiſh and Engliſh Tories; but there is no terror in their threats!—Impeachments, axes, blocks and halters, are juſtly retorted upon theſe raſcally minions of power, by every honeſt Whig and indignant Engliſhman.

It is an abſolute fact, that a diſtinguiſhed perſonage, who lately had an occaſion to viſit one of the Kings apartments, found on the table a prayer book—and Johnſon's Pamphlet, entituled—Taxation No Tyranny.

Tueſday night a meſſenger arrived expreſs from General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, at his houſe in St. James's ſquare, which was immediately ſent to his Lordſhip at Blackheath. His Lordſhip ſent it expreſs to Kew, and yeſterday it was laid before the cabinet at St. James's, his Majeſty being preſent.

The guard-ſhips at Portſmouth and Spithead are now manned with their full complement of ſeamen and marines, by order of the Board of Admiralty.

By the moſt authentic intelligence we have been able to collect, the following is the true ſtate of the French troops at preſent within 48 hours march of Dunkirk. In the town four battalions, at Gravelines two, at Calais four, at Liſle twelve, at Valenciennes four, at Queſnoy ſix, at St. Omer's four, amounting in the whole to 32 battalions, at 750 men, or 24,000; beſides twelve ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons, equal in number very nearly to ſo many regiments of Engliſh cavalry, according to the preſent eſtabliſhment.

Yeſterday his Excellency Prince Maſſerano had a private audience of his Majeſty at St. James's for near three quarters of an hour, and delivered his letters of credence.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Ramalies of 74 guns, and the Ardent of 64, are now fitting out at Chatham, to join the fleet at Spithead.

The following Miniſterial paragraph hath been ſent us:

" It is become abſolutely neceſſary to enquire into the conduct of the people here who have been aiding and aſſiſting the Americans in rebellion, and particularly thoſe who have ſent them money, as doubtleſs it has been employed in purchaſing arms, ammunition, &c. They are rebels, republicans and traitors, and ought to be treated as ſuch."——*We hope the conduct of the friends to America will be enquired into; we hope alſo the conduct of the tools of adminiſtration will be ſcrutinized. So impartial an inquiry will cover ſome men with ſhame, and endear others to the affections of the people.*

The friends of freedom in this country, of whom the writer is one, call on adminiſtration to exert their boaſted ſpirit, and declare what puniſhment they would propoſe for the men who have the virtue to ſupport their ſuffering brethren over the Atlantic, and they ſhall be anſwered at all hazards by the avowed declarations and open ſubſcriptions of men who will not ſhrink from danger, and dare them to the trial.

A cool and diſpaſſionate obſerver of the preſent violent and ill judged meaſures againſt America deſires to call the attention of men, who are not above conviction, to the following conſideration.—Suppoſing the ſucceſs of the preſent ſyſtem equal to the moſt ſanguine expectation of its ſupporters, how can a ſubjection obtained by violence be maintained without the continued interpoſition of that force which acquired the ſuperiority; and how is ſuch a force continually to be drawn from the boſom of this exhauſted country? This queſtion ſurely deſerves attention from the wiſe and well-intentioned of every party, as it goes not to the queſtion of right, but gives the greateſt latitude to the aſſertors of the ſupremacy of Parliament. Matters of mere ſpeculative right and theory ought never to be put in competition with conſequences by good men and able politicians.

A gentleman, on whom we can rely, aſſures us, and he calls upon the men in power to deny it, that the recruiting parties from the different regiments left in England, of which there are no leſs than twelve or fourteen from every regiment, cannot each of them obtain a man in three months, and thoſe more like the emaciated frog eaters of France, than the hale luſty Engliſhman, nurtured by beef and Sir John Barley-Corn.—" *Eheu Britannia! Quæ vos dementia cepit.*"

Amidſt the horrors of the civil war now raging in America, the humanity, compaſſion and generous conduct, which were the diſtinguiſhed characteriſtics of their Engliſh anceſtors, have marked and done the higheſt honour to the Americans, in ſpite of every injury and irritation on our parts. Every account in town from thence corroborates this pleaſing circumſtance.

The public are deſired to be on their guard againſt the emiſſaries of adminiſtration, who intrude themſelves in every coffee-houſe and private company, and with open mouth deny the truth of the late engagement in America. Such men are paid for their trouble, therefore will readily tell the moſt abandoned and impudent lies to ſupport their paymaſters in office.

Every Tory and Jacobite affects to diſbelieve the late news from Boſton. On what pretence it is very difficult to ſay; for even that privileged vehicle of a wicked adminiſtration the Gazette, which never ſpeaks but by the mouth of a penſioned Frazer, confirms in fact, by not denying the circumſtance in queſtion.

Two clean frigates, viz. one at Portſmouth, and the other at Plymouth, are ordered always to be in conſtant readineſs to carry diſpatches to and from America.

It is aſſerted that a noble Lord, who preſides at a certain great board, has delivered in his opinion that hoſtilities will commence between England and two neighbouring powers in leſs than three months, and that the putting our navy on a reſpectable footing will be the moſt eligible ſtep that can be taken.

The report of an intended change in the miniſtry is revived, and ſome circumſtances are mentioned, which make it ſeem not to be wholly deſtitute of foundation.

It is ſaid that an ingenious gentleman, well verſed in financiering, is drawing up a ſcheme for improving the exciſe, ſo as to make it produce 250,000l. per annum more than it does at preſent.

Monday evening an expreſs arrived from Madrid, in conſequence of which orders are given for three ſhips of the line to ſail forthwith to reinforce Admiral Gayton's ſquadron at Jamaica.

By the laſt accounts from Madrid we learn, that his Catholic Majeſty has ordered all his ſubjects on the ſea coaſts to be numbered, and that every fifth man is to be employed in manning his ſhips of war.

From Cadiz we have juſt received advice, that 38,000 ſailors have been raiſed by enrolment, beſides boys and invalids, more than one half of whom were employed in fiſhing.

Letters from Rochelle bring advice that 5 men of war of the line from 70 to 90 guns, and 3 frigates, were ſailed from that port, in order to join a fleet of men of war lying at St. Mauritius. Theſe letters farther add, that when the above ſhips have joined them, the French will then have a fleet in that part of the world able to cope with any fleet ſent to the Eaſt-Indies by any one power in Europe.

Orders have been tranſmitted from Holland to Batavia, to recal all Dutch officers and ſubjects from the ſervice of the ſeveral princes in the Eaſt-Indies, on pain of being traitors, and having their effects ſeized.

Gibraltar is now put into that ſtate of defence as if a ſiege is hourly expected; and though government affects to diſregard the Spaniſh armament, yet 500 ſoldiers have been ſmuggled out to reinforce the garriſon.

St. VINCENT, July 1.

From Dominica we hear, that there has been lately very great diſputes between the Council and Aſſembly of that iſland, relative to a bill for laying a duty of four and a half per cent. on the produce; inſomuch that the Council ſent a meſſage to the Aſſembly, that they had unanimouſly come to a reſolution to do no farther buſineſs with their Houſe; in conſequence of which the Aſſembly addreſſed his Excellency Governor Shirley, requeſting him to ſuſpend the members of his Majeſty's Council, diſſolve the Houſe of Aſſembly, or adopt ſuch other remedy for the evils complained of, as his Excellency ſhould think meet. Accordingly, the 15th of June, his Excellency, by meſſage, required the attendance of the Houſe of Aſſembly in the Council Chamber, and, addreſſing both Houſes, lamented that inſtead of putting an end to the ſeſſion with a ſpeech conveying ſuch an applauſe as proceedings diſtinguiſhed for wiſdom and utility could merit, that ſuch heats and animoſities had been introduced as ſeemed to make a reconciliation between both Houſes impracticable, and a diſſolution of the Aſſembly unavoidably neceſſary. He conſoled himſelf that no endeavours had been unemployed by him to obviate ſuch a ſtep, though he was ſorry to ſay they had not had the deſired effect: He aſſured the Houſe of Aſſembly that from the experience he had had of their ready attendance on public buſineſs it was with great reluctance he diſſolved their Houſe; but had the ſatisfaction to think that it was one amongſt the number of thoſe expedients they themſelves had pointed out for the eaſe and tranquility of the colony.

WATERTOWN, July 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 1, 1775.

" The intelligence by Capt. Darby of the defeat of G. Gage's men, under Lord P. by the Americans, on the 19th of April laſt, has given very general pleaſure here, as the news papers will teſtify. 'Tis not with certainty that one can ſpeak of the diſpoſition of people in England with reſpect to the conteſt with America, though we are clear that the friends of America increaſe every day, particularly ſince the above intelligence.

" It is believed the Miniſters have not as yet formed any plan in conſequence of the action of April 19. They are in total confuſion and conſternation, and wait for G. Gage's diſpatches by the ——, Captain Brown. The talk of the day is that more troops and ſhips are to be ſent immediately; but this it is thought cannot be done without calling the Parliament to raiſe more money; if it ſhould be attempted, much diſturbance may be expected in England."

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight embarked from Dorcheſter-Neck, Col. Greaton, with 96 men in ten whale boats for Long-Iſland, in order to remove from thence ſome ſtock and hay; in his way he was fired upon by the men of war lying near ſaid iſland, but notwithſtanding the very heavy fire from the ſhips, he proceeded, when not finding any ſtock on the iſland, he fired the barns, in which was a quantity of hay, he not being able to remove it; as he perceived ſeveral barges, cutters, and an armed ſchooner coming upon him, having executed his deſigns, ſo far as to deprive our enemy of the advantage they might receive from the hay, &c. which he deſtroyed, he retreated; and when on board he found himſelf again beſet by the ſavage enemy, who perhaps would have taken ſome of the hindermoſt boats, had it not been for the good conduct of the commander, and a party from Squantum, poſted on the ſhore, who by a warm fire drove off the enemy; they killed one of our men on the ſhore, and it is aſſerted by one in a boat that there were two of the enemy killed. The houſe catched fire from the barns and were conſumed.

Since our laſt Major Voſe and Major Loring have returned from Nantaſket, and brought off about 1000 buſhels of barley, which they cut. After they had ſecured the barley and ſtraw, they went and burnt the Light-Houſe, took three boats with four men belonging to Boſton, which were a fiſhing; brought off three caſks of oil, and about 50lb. of powder from the Light-Houſe; they then burnt the barn and hay upon the Brewſters. Notwithſtanding an almoſt inceſſant fire from the men of war and tenders, we had only two men ſlightly wounded.

NEWPORT, July 14.

From laſt Tueſday about 2 o'clock till near the ſame hour the next day, this town was threatened to be fired upon from the three ſhips of war in this harbour, viz. the Roſe, Captain Wallace, the Swan, Captain Ayſcough, the King-fiſher, Captain Montague, and alſo a Tender: For which purpoſe theſe ſhips were brought cloſe in with the northweſt part of the town on Tueſday towards night; their tomkins were immediately taken out, and all the apparent preparations made for cannonading the town, which greatly terrified the women and children, eſpecially thoſe women who were with child. In the evening lanthorns and men were placed at the guns, and the moſt hoſtile appearance kept up, which it was poſſible for them to exhibit, and many women and children were running about, wringing their hands, and crying in the greateſt diſtreſs:—About half paſt 9 at night, a cannon was diſcharged from the Roſe, when the women really thought the firing on the town was begun, many of whom fainted away, and went into fits, and a number we are told, abſolutely miſcarried by the fright.—However, this gun was loaded with powder only, and the men of war gave out to a number of perſons, whom they had ſtopped coming down the river, that they ſhould not beat the town down till next morning, when they would certainly do it.—In the morning the like terrific ſcene was opened by firing another cannon, and ſeizing on 4 ferry boats, 1 paſſage boat, with a number of paſſengers, and two wood ſloops; the Swan moved down towards the ſouth part of the town, where ſhe anchored, with her guns pointing diagonally acroſs the wharffs, ſo as to rake from thence up to the Parade and Court-houſe; here again all the tomkins were out, quantities of tar and other inflammatory and combuſtible matter were put into the ferry boats, in order, as was ſaid, with horrid curſing and damning, to ſet on fire, and ſend into the town to burn it, as a more expeditious way of deſtroying the town than by cannon only.

At the ſame time that theſe boats were to be ſent into the town, a number of men were to be landed at the ſouth end, to ſet fire to that part. Thus the moſt warlike and hoſtile parade was kept up to the higheſt degree, till near 2 o'clock on Wedneſday; when, all at once, the boats were diſcharged, the ſhips weighed anchor and ſtood up the river.—The ſame evening the Roſe got aſhore on the north part of this iſland; but by taking out her guns, &c. ſhe was got off, and the next day they all came down again to their old ſtation.

We know not of even the ſhadow of a juſt reaſon for the above inhuman conduct; if the Captain of ſaid ſhips have any reaſons to offer, we ſhould be very glad to publiſh them to the world: The ſtory about two of the Swan's men being ſeized by a mob in this town, gagged, carried to Briſtol goal, &c. had it not been abſolutely diſproved, would have been a moſt wretched pretext for firing on a defenceleſs town, in which there were not leſs than 6000 women and children.—This ſtory we hope to publiſh more at large, when we can obtain the letters which paſſed, and the affidavits which were taken, concerning the ſame.

N. B. It muſt have been well known to the commanders of thoſe ſhips, that there was not a ſingle cannon in this town mounted for its defence.

The above three ſhips and tender are this morning going out, ſuppoſed on a cruize.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

Capt. George M'Aroy came paſſenger in the brig Franklin, from St. Euſtatia, in 14 days, relates, that two days before they ſailed, a New-England ſloop arrived in that road, who was in company with a Bermuda veſſel that went to Antigua, where they fell in with a ſhip bound from London to Jamaica, 18 days out, who informed them that there was a great diſturbance in England, that Lord North had fled to France,—the Parliament Houſe pulled down by the populace, and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, and Governor Johnſton, headed the populace, and found out a great deal of bribery and corruption in the laſt Parliament.

Captain Lowndes, from Dominica, and Captain Hodge, from St. Kitts, confirm the above accounts, with this addition, that a ſhip had arrived at St. Euſtatia, from Amſterdam, with the ſame news; that the French at Martinico were ſo apprehenſive of a rupture with Great-Britain, that they were purchaſing all the ſmall veſſels they could get, in order to fit them out as privateers; that the inhabitants of Barbados, &c. had refuſed ſelling any proviſions to the French, neither would they purchaſe any more new negroes, leſt they ſhould not be able to find them proviſions, thoſe they had already being in danger of ſtarving.

Saturday Morning laſt Capt. Shaw arrived here in 12 days from St. Euſtatia, and informs us, that a brig arrived at St. Kitts the 15th inſtant, in a ſhort paſſage from Cork, and brought accounts from England as late as the 27th of May, of the failing of the Spaniſh Armada of 500 ſail of tranſports, 8 ſhips of the line, 3 frigates and 3 fire ſhips, with 18,000 foot, and 1000 horſe, and that they were ſeen ſtanding to the Weſtward, but their deſtination not known; that advices had been received from Gibraltar, both in England and France, that the Spaniards had actually commenced hoſtilities in Portugal; and that a large Spaniſh fleet was ſeen paſſing between Grenada and Trinidada, about 15 days ago.

Capt. Miller arrived at St. Euſtatia from Amſterdam a few days before Capt. Shaw ſailed, and aſſured him, that the States of Holland were buſy in equipping a fleet of 32 ſail of the line; that 8 of them were ready for the ſea before he failed, and 'twas ſuppoſed they intended to act againſt the Spaniards; that all the captains of the Dutch ſhips in the different ports of the Weſt-Indies had orders to make the beſt of their way home, and to be vigilant on their voyage.

From good authority we learn, that the French in the Weſt-India iſlands intend to fit out ſeveral fiſhing veſſels for the Banks of Newfoundland, which in all probability may cut out work for ſome of our Engliſh men of war.

A new aſſembly and council convened at Watertown in Maſſachuſetts, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant.

The ſhip Monimia, Capt. Morriſon, arrived here from Glaſgow, on Thurſday laſt, with 230 paſſengers; and the ſame day arrived here from the ſame place, the brig Neptune, Capt. Morriſon, with 87 paſſengers. Many of them were deprived of their arms after they embarked, by order of Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 2.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, dated July 10.

"A veſſel, in five weeks from London, informs us, that the arrival of the Provincial expreſs from Salem, had occaſioned much tumult in that city, and affected the ſtocks ſo much that in four days they fell ten per cent."

From Bermuda we learn, that the inhabitants of that iſland are greatly alarmed at the preſent ſituation of public affairs, being under the moſt diſmal apprehenſions of ſtarving; that they had paſſed a law to prevent proviſions being ſent off the iſland, and were about to diſpatch a veſſel for this place, to requeſt the Hon. Continental Congreſs to take their caſe into the moſt ſerious conſideration.

From North-Carolina we have advice, that Governor Martin iſſued a proclamation, dated Fort Johnſton, June 16, "tending to perſuade, ſeduce and intimidate the good people of that province from taking meaſures to preſerve thoſe rights and that liberty, to which, as ſubjects of a Britiſh King, they have the moſt undoubted claim;" and that "the Committees of the counties of New-Hanover, Brunſwick, Bladen, Duplin and Onſlow, in order to prevent the pernicious influence of the ſaid proclamation, have unanimouſly reſolved, That in their opinion, his Excellency Joſiah Martin, Eſq; hath, by the ſaid proclamation, and by the whole tenor of his conduct ſince the unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and her colonies, diſcovered himſelf to be an enemy to the happineſs of that colony in particular, and to the freedom, rights and privileges of America in general."

Committee of Safety, Philadelphia, July 28, 1775.

WHEREAS the Continental Congreſs have, by their reſolves of the 18th inſtant, recommended, that all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their reſpective Provincial Aſſemblies or Convention, or in their receſs by the Committees of Safety, appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions. And that all officers be commiſſioned by the Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs by the Committees of Safety, appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.

The Committee of Safety, appointed by the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, do therefore requeſt the Committees of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and of the ſeveral counties in this province, to make a return to the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia, of all the officers of the Military Aſſociation, in order that commiſſions may be made out for them, agreeable to the above reſolve of the Continental Congreſs.

And the ſeveral Committees are further requeſted to make return to the Committee of Safety, of the number of the Aſſociators, and alſo of the Non-aſſociators within their reſpective diſtricts.

Signed by order of the Committee,
B. FRANKLIN, Preſident.
A true Copy from the Minutes,
W. GOVETT, Clerk C. S.

WHEREAS the Officers of the Military Aſſociation for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, have ſettled the pay of the following perſons employed by them, at the rates hereafter mentioned. An Adjutant to receive 7s. 6d. per day; a Serjeant Major 30s. per week; a Drum Major 25s. per week; a Drummer 20s. per week; a Fiſe Major 25s. per week; and a Fifer 20s. per week: And as extravagant demands have been made by ſome of the perſons employed in the forementioned capacities, and threats made uſe of in caſe of non-compliance with their demands that they would leave their preſent employ, and go into the ſervice of other aſſociators in this or the neighbouring provinces, the foregoing regulation is publiſhed for the information of Officers who are not of this corps; and it is earneſtly requeſted that no Officers employ any of the perſons, acting in the foregoing capacities in this city and liberties, without their producing a diſcharge from the officer or officers under whom they now do duty.

Philadelphia, *Publiſhed by Order,*
July 27. RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

In Committee, Queen-Anne's County, June 19, 1775.

WHEREAS the buſineſs of this Committee has been and is likely to be rendered very tedious and troubleſome, by enquiries into the circumſtances of goods, which have been and may be imported into this county, from other provinces and counties, as well with reſpect to the time of their importation into *America*, as to the prime coſt thereof.

Reſolved, That we will not, and that no perſon of this county ought to deal with any merchant or other vender of goods, hereafter to be brought within this county, until the ſaid merchant or vender ſhall have produced to ſome one or more of the Committee of this county, a *certificate* from the *Chairman* of the Committee of the place from whence the ſaid goods ſhall be brought, that they have been imported into *America* agreeable to the rules of the *Continental Congreſs*; and alſo an invoice of the prime coſt of ſuch goods, atteſted by the *Chairman* aforeſaid, or ſome other *diſintereſted Member* of that Committee, in order that this Committee may be enabled to procure a conformity to a reſolve of the *Provincial Convention* reſpecting the advance on goods.

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD DOWNES, *jun. Clerk.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
And by the other Printers in Philadelphia: Alſo by Mr. *Hugh Gaine* in New-York, Mr. *Francis Bailey* in Lancaſter, Mr. *James Williamſon* in Wilmington, Mr. *Charles Young* in Baltimore, Mr. *William Aikman* in Annapolis, and Meſſieurs *Dixon* and *Hunter* in Williamſburg,

THE DUTY OF STANDING FAST IN OUR SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LIBERTIES, A SERMON, preached in Chriſt-Church, *July 7, 1775.* Before the Firſt Battalion of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia; and now publiſhed at their Requeſt: By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, M. A.

Likewiſe in the Preſs, and ſhortly will be PUBLISHED,

THE *AMERICAN* VINE, a SERMON, preached in Chriſt-Church, before the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *July 20, 1775.* Being the Day recommended by them for a general Faſt throughout the united Engliſh Colonies. By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, A. M.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Cryder, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet; bounded by ground of John Kidd, and others; late the eſtate of John Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Leonard Melchior, in Second-ſtreet, all that commodious meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, now in tenure of Mr. Jacob Winey, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth about 220 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Jonas Smith, and others; late the eſtate of William Cliffton; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1775.

ALL perſons that are indebted to MAGDALEN DEVINE, in Second-ſtreet, by bond, note, or book-account, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment, which will prevent further trouble, as ſhe is determined to put their accounts, &c. into a lawyer's hands (without reſpect of perſons) if not paid in two weeks from the date hereof. 2-W.

TO BE SOLD BY
ISRAEL PEMBERTON,

AN *ENGLISH* SERVANT LAD, who hath upwards of five Years to ſerve; he writes a good Hand; and has worked ſome Time at the Shoemaker's Trade. ‡

ISAAC GRAY,
Having removed his STORE and DWELLING right oppoſite to the Ware-houſe which he lately occupied in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, hereby informs his Cuſtomers, &c. that they may be ſupplied (where he now lives) with the following Articles, viz.

EXCELLENT Philadelphia bottled BEER and CYDER, by the Groce or Dozen, wired and packed, if requiſite; old Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe WINES, by the Caſk or leſſer Quantity; Claret and Red Port, in Bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, Engliſh Beer, Sweet Oil, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar, by the Caſk or Gallon; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Indigo, Pepper, Coffee, Chocolate, Alſpice, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, double and ſingle Glouceſter Cheeſe, ſmoaked Hams, bottling Corks, &c. Alſo an Aſſortment of GLASS WARE, made at KENSINGTON, near this City.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Fifthday, the 17th day of Auguſt inſt. on the premiſes, a certain piece of land, ſituate in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, containing 35 acres, bounded by land of Matthew Ferguſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Sixthday, the 18th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Elizabeth Scott, in Weſt Bradford townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt Bradford aforeſaid, containing 40 acres and 86 perches, and the uſual allowance; bounded by lands of Robert Thornton, Thomas Edmonds, and Joſeph Buckley; late the eſtate of ſaid Elizabeth Scott; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Seventhday, the 19th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Iſaac Taylor, in the townſhip of Thornbury, a tract of 184¾ acres and 38 perches of land, with allowance, ſituate in Thornbury aforeſaid; alſo a tract of 126½ acres and 34 perches of land, with allowance, in Weſt Bradford townſhip; likewiſe the fourth part of three acres in Thornbury aforeſaid; and the moiety of two tracts of land, one ſituate in Thornbury, containing 216¾ acres and 31 perches, and the other in Weſt Bradford, containing 31¼ acres and 37 perches (3 acres of the firſt tract, and the right of Sarah Peirce in the two laſt excepted) bounded by lands of Richard Parks, Samuel Mendenhall, James Thomſon, John Peirce, and others; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Taylor; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Seventhday, the 26th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Robert Crawford, in the borough of Cheſter, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, containing 80 feet front, and 120 feet in depth; late the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Crawford; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Cheſter, July 31, 1775.

MADE his Eſcape over the Wall of the Priſon Yard of Cheſter County, on the 20th Inſtant, a certain JOHN BOYD, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, with lightiſh coloured Hair, about 22 or 23 Years of Age; his Apparel uncertain, as he has Plenty of Change. Any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid BOYD, and deliver him into the Cuſtody of the Goaler of the ſaid County, ſhall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable Charges, paid by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. §

Cheſter, July 31, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 15th inſtant, a certain *Thomas Caſſedy*, about 5 feet 6 inches high; ſays he is apprentice to Abel Finley, in York county, Pennſylvania; he is pock-marked, has brown hair, was born in Ireland. His maſter is deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. §

STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, the 19th of July, between 7 and 8 o'Clock in the Evening, a large Silver ſingle Caſe WATCH, winds up at the Face, has no Number, the Maker's name *Berghardus Dominick.* Whoever apprehends the ſaid Watch, and will bring it to me, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

CONRAD KEHMLE, in Cherry-Alley.

N. B. All Watch-makers are deſired to ſtop the ſaid Watch, if it ſhould come to Hand. §

FOUND, on the 20th of July, at the upper End of Market-ſtreet, a Bundle of Womens Apparel, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome Perſon newly come from ſea. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-Alley.

WAS taken up on the 15th of July, a black and white COW, branded on each Horn with the Letters I. F. The Owner is deſired to apply to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-Alley, or CHRISTIAN DERRICK, in Paſſyunk Townſhip. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, a ROAN HORSE, about 14 Hands high, has no Marks, about twelve Years old. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. HENRY PRESTON, junior. *Auguſt 1.* §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, *laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named JACOB DOWN, born in Devonſhire, about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtraight and well made, long and dark brown hair tied; had on and took with him, a grey Iriſh napped coat and breeches, without any lining, a whitiſh woollen jacket, one white linen ſhirt, with ruffles at the breaſt and ſleeves, a coarſe brown linen ditto, a pair of light coloured yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, braſs buckles, a black velvet ſtock, with braſs claſps and ſome letters and figures on them. He came lately from Newry with Captain Lowden, and once belonged to the 52d regiment in Ireland. He had a wool hat, cut very ſmall in the brim. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by*

§ PERSIFOR FRAZER.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th of July laſt, at Tinicum Iſland, an Engliſh ſervant man, named* William Whaly, *about* 30 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high, is much pock marked, has a weak eye and a ſcar under the left one, freſh coloured, and appears much like a ſea faring man, has a ſtraddling walk, ſhort brown hair, and is much given to ſtrong drink: It's ſuppoſed he will ſay he has made his eſcape from a man of war. Had on a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers very muddy, having that day fell into a ditch, a brown cloth jacket without ſleeves, and it is ſuppoſed he took with him an old cloth coloured upper jacket with ſleeves not quite the ſame colour, a little old felt hat bound round, and had on his neck, inſtead of a handkerchief, a red ſtrip of a veſſel's colours, good ſhoes and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Whaly, and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *ABRAHAM KINTZING.*

St. GEORGE's (*Grenada*) *July* 1, 1775.

On Monday the 26th ult. his Honour, the Commander in Chief, ſent the following meſſage to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly:

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

"I think it my duty to require that the addreſs and minutes of your Houſe, in favour of the rebellious ſubjects in America, be reſcinded. This I hope will be done before any other buſineſs is entered upon by your Houſe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

St. George's, June 26. WILLIAM YOUNG."

The Houſe of Aſſembly, immediately on receiving the above meſſage, reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take the ſame into conſideration; and, after ſome time ſpent therein, the Speaker reſumed his chair, and Mr. Johnſon, Chairman of the Committee, reported to the Houſe, that it was the opinion of the Committee that the following meſſage be ſent to his Honour the Commander in Chief:

The Gentlemen of the Aſſembly to his Honour the Commander in Chief,

"This Houſe informs your Honour, that an addreſs to his Majeſty had paſſed this Houſe, in conſequence of an unanimous reſolution for that purpoſe; that ſuch addreſs was ordered to be engroſſed and delivered to the late Speaker for the purpoſe of preſenting the ſame to the throne, and is no longer conſidered to be in the power of this Houſe. That ſuch addreſs contained a renewal of the ſentiments of this Houſe, of their attachment to his Majeſty's royal perſon, family and government, and of their confidence, under ſuch auſpices, in the conduct of the mother country, towards this colony; that the addreſs alſo deplored the miſchiefs, already conſequent on the unhappy conteſt ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and its provinces on the continent of America, and pointed out ſome of the many evils of which the continuation of ſuch diſputes were likely to be productive to theſe iſlands; and imploring his Majeſty, the father of all his people, to exert that influence which he poſſeſſed from the attachment of his ſervants, and the affection of his ſubjects, towards healing differences between their countrymen and friends, but contained no principles or expreſſions tending to encourage or approve rebellion or a rebellious diſpoſition in any part of his Majeſty's extenſive dominions; and therefore hopes that your Honour will not conſider ſuch an addreſs as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifeſt on all occaſions to his Majeſty; and that your Honour will pleaſe to allow the continuance of the public buſineſs of this colony, which requires the immediate attention of the legiſlature.

The above meſſage was accordingly ſent to his Honour; after which the following reſolutions were propoſed, and paſſed the Houſe unanimouſly:

"That this Houſe are no leſs aſtoniſhed than alarmed to find that the exerciſe of one of the moſt acknowledged and indiſputable rights of the ſubject, that of petitioning the Sovereign for the redreſs of evils, which they either feel or may foreſee to be unavoidable, ſhould have drawn upon them the diſpleaſure of the Commander in Chief.

"That they are at a loſs to comprehend upon what principles an addreſs to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the moſt reſpectful terms, and breathing nothing but thoſe real ſentiments of loyalty with which this Houſe is impreſſed, ſhould be conſtrued as encouraging a ſpirit of diſaffection or rebellion, in part of his Majeſty's dominions.

"That the peremptory requiſition to reſcind the minutes and a very royal and dutiful addreſs to their Sovereign, before the Houſe proceeded on any other buſineſs, is a very extraordinary and unheard of exertion of power, deſtructive of the right of making the moſt decent repreſentations of the ſtate of the colony to the Sovereign, and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontrovertible right of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, but eſſential to the welfare and good government of the colony."

"That this Houſe cannot but, in a particular manner, lament that there ſhould be any interruption to their proceedings at a time, when, with the greateſt appearance of harmony among themſelves, and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legiſlature, they were actually preparing ſo many uſeful laws and regulations, which were become materially requiſite for the preſervation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, muſt ſpeedily tend to its total ruin. But this Houſe can never reſolve to attain even theſe deſirable ends (were the means of doing ſo ſtill in their power) by the ſacrifice of ſo eſſential and inherent right, as that of petitioning their Sovereign for the redreſs of grievances, or prevention of evils, either felt or foreſeen."

The ſame day his Honour the Governor was pleaſed to diſſolve the Aſſembly by proclamation.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 21.

Laſt Saturday, the ſeveral regiments quartered in this town being aſſembled upon the parade, the Rev. Dr. Langdon, Preſident of the College, read to them "A declaration by the Repreſentatives of the united colonies of North-America, now met in General Congreſs at Philadelphia, ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of their taking up arms." It was received with great applauſe, and the approbation of the army, with that of a great number of other people, was immediately announced by three huzzas.—His Excellency the General, with ſeveral other General Officers, &c. were preſent on the occaſion.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following account of the declaration being read upon Proſpect-Hill.

Laſt Tueſday morning, according to orders iſſued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command aſſembled on Proſpect-Hill, when the declaration of the Continental Congreſs was read, after which an animated and pathetic addreſs to the army was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and ſucceeded by a pertinent prayer; when General Putnam gave the ſignal, and the whole army ſhouted their loud amen by three cheers; immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the ſtandard lately ſent to General Putnam was exhibited flouriſhing in the air, bearing on one ſide this motto, AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN—and on the other ſide, QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt decency, good order, and regularity, and to the univerſal acceptance of all preſent.—And the Philiſtines on Bunker's-Hill heard the ſhout of the Iſraelites, and being very fearful, paraded themſelves in Battle Array.

Cheſter County, Weſt-Nottingham, July 24, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform thoſe worthy Gentlemen, who ſtand forth for the juſt rights of freedom and good of our country, that he has brought to perfection, for the wear of ſuch as chuſe to encourage American manufacture, a new kind of wear, which he preſents to the public by the name of America Knit Velvet, not before brought to perfection in any part of Europe; he has now ready for ſale between ſixty and ſeventy yards, and could ſoon have near as much more, if there ſhould be a call for it. Seven honourable patriots of Annapolis had each of them a ſuit of it. Should any Gentleman be deſirous to know the quality of ſaid cloth, I beg leave to refer them to the honourable Col. John Dickinſon, of Philadelphia, whoſe patriotic principles, and love to his country, ſoon diſpoſed him to buy a ſuit of the ſame. Any Gentleman inclining to buy of the above, by leaving a line or two with the Printers of this paper, ſhall be waited on with the ſame, by their humble ſervant, JOHN CROSBY. ¶

N. B. The colour is a high brown, and the price 16s. per yard.

IN the night of the 26th of July, the houſe of the ſubſcribers (living in Biberry townſhip, Philadelphia county) was broke open, and the following things ſtolen, viz. A large ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain and ſeal, ſix ſilver tea-ſpoons, three of them marked R M, and the other three M M, two fine lawn handkerchiefs, and one coarſer ditto unmarked; two fine linen ditto, marked R M, M M, two ſilk croſs-bar ditto; two ſilk and cotton, and three old muſlin ditto; a diaper table-cloth, three diaper napkins; a worked pocket-book, with about Fifty Shillings in money; and a little flowered trunk, with a lock to it. Whoever takes up and ſecures the thief or thieves, with the goods, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ RACHAEL and MARY MARDON.

TWO OR FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 21ſt day of July laſt paſt, at night, A BAY HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, he is 5 years old, and has neither brand nor earmark, a ſmall lump under his belly, near his navel, as big as a pullet's egg, little or no foretop, one eye whiter than the other. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Two Pounds for the horſe, and Three Pounds for the thief, if brought to juſtice, paid by

¶ THOMAS ROOKE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Conſtable of Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, a certain GEORGE BENNET, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion and a down look; had on, when he went away, a home made dimity waiſtcoat, ticking trowſers, much worn, a ſmll beaver hat, of an oval form. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Durham. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 25, 1775. § GEORGE PARSONS.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, on the 12th of July, 1775, and Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN PLATT, a ſtout, luſty fellow, ſhort brown hair, combed back before, the little finger of his right hand very ſhort, and ſtands right up; had on, when he went away, an old blue cloth jacket, with ſtocking ſleeves, of near the ſame colour, coarſe homeſpun ſhirt, tow trowſers, an old beaver hat, and ſtrong ſhoes, with Pinchbeck buckles.----- Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ADAM WILLIAMSON. ¶

Baltimore-Town, July 20, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named Lewis Murry, *a thin ſpare fellow, about* 5 *feet* 10 *inches high, ſmooth faced, with ſhort mouſe coloured hair, addicted much to drinking, by trade a cooper; it is probable he may change his name, as he took the indenture of one John Dean Edwards with him, and can write a tolerable good hand: Stole from his maſter and carried with him a ſilver faced Watch, with a black ribbon and key, a pair of ſilver carved knee buckles, a ſix dollar Maryland bill, a new blue regimental coat, with blue lining and white regimental buttons, rather too ſhort for him, a new pair of brown cloth breeches, half-worn red and white gingham jacket, a white ſhirt, ruffled at the ſleeves and boſom, one plain white ditto, one ozenbrigs ditto, ſky coloured worſted ſtockings, black ſilk handkerchief, new ſtriped holland trowſers, new faſhioned beaver hat, with a cockade in it, and his ſhoes old. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, if* 10 *miles from Baltimore-town, ſhall have* Three Pounds; *if* 20 *miles, or upwards, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

¶ *WILLIAM STACY.* ¶

July 24, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Springfield, Burlington county, Weſt-Jerſey, a certain Cornelius Mahoney, *an indented Iriſh ſervant man, a profeſſed Gagite, about* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high, talks much in the brogue dialect, ſaucy and impudent when in drink: Stole and took with him a new pair of ſilver ſhoe-buckles, marked I. S. a new pair of pumps, a red flannel jacket, double breaſted, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, an old moſs coloured ſurtout; ſuppoſed to have an ozenbrigs ſhirt on; he underſtands the Manual Exerciſe; it is thought he intends to go to General Gage, and it is probable he will forge a paſs, as he can write a pretty good hand. Whoever will ſecure ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by* *JACOB SHINN.* ¶

RUN away, the 22d of July laſt, in the night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bern townſhip, Berks county, Pennſylvania, a NEGROE man, named JOE, aged 26 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a mark on his cheek, under his eye, by a hurt of a horſe, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German; had on, when he went away, a pair of tow trowſers and lincey woolſey jacket, without ſleeves, a pair of old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe man, and ſecures him in any goal in this province, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Thirty Shillings* reward, beſides reaſonable charges, paid by DAVID BRECHT. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the 20th of July, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, a bay MARE, near 14½ hands high, about 14 or 15 years old, paces, trots and hand-gallops, branded with ſmall letters ſcarce perceivable I. N. on the near buttock, the buttock broader one ſide than the other, pretty thick mane and tail, ſubject to have the ſcratches in winter time; the thief was ſeen leading a bay horſe about the ſame ſize, had a ſort of navel gall, which he offered for ſale; he was ſeen near the Swedes Ford the 21ſt of July, and had a long waiſted lightiſh coloured coat, with metal buttons, a white jacket, brown velvet breeches, a pair of boots, almoſt new, a ſcolloped hat, flapped before, blackiſh hair, is a ſlim man, near 6 feet high; ſuſpected to travel the Lancaſter road. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have the mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the mare alone, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN NEVIAS. ¶

July 25, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Trenton Ferry, in Bucks county, a Negroe man, named *Stanhope*, about 6 feet high, 26 years of age, a well ſet fellow; had on, when he went away, a black jacket, and a red ditto, without ſleeves, buckſkin breeches, a pair of trowſers, flax and tow ſhirts, a pair of good ſhoes, with carved buckles, and a caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, paid by PATRICK COLVIN. ¶

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Gunpowder Meeting-houſe, in Baltimore county, Maryland, the 10*th day of July laſt, a ſervant man, named* William Hall, 25 *years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, about* 5 *feet* 10 *inches high, a handſome made man, pale complexion, brown hair, light coloured eyes, born in the weſt of England, and ſpeaks very broad; had on a felt hat, blue jacket, bound round with flowered worſted, check ſhirt, dirty leather breeches, black ribbed ſtockings, and turned pumps, with faſhionable plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if* 20 *miles,* 30 *ſhillings; if* 40 *miles,* 3 *pounds; if* 60 *miles,* 4 *pounds* 10 *ſhillings; if* 100 *miles,* 9 *pounds; if* 200 *miles, the above reward, and* 18 *pence per mile for bringing him home, paid by*

JOHN COCKEY OWINGS.

N. B. As he is an artful fellow, would recommend it to any perſon, into whoſe hands he may fall, to take particular care of him. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 7th day of Auguſt inſt. at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain townſhip, all the eſtate, right and intereſt of Michael Connor, being the term of his and wife's joint lives, of and in a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing 35 acres, 103 perches; bounded by land of Abraham Wentz, and others; late the property of ſaid Connor; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 8th day of Auguſt inſt. at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Schneyder, in the townſhip of New-Hanover, a certain tract or piece of land, containing about 44 acres; ſituate in the townſhip of New-Hanover aforeſaid, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of a certain Iſaac Peter; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM PARR, Eſq; late High Sheriff, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſtant, a likely Negroe fellow, named BILL, about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on his ſhirt and trowſers, old hat, and ſhoes with braſs buckles, and it is not known that he took with him any other cloathing. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Philad. June 17, 1775. ‖ 6w. ABRAHAM KINTZING.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 27th of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN BRAG, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, ſaid he was brought up to the Brick-yard buſineſs; has brown curled hair, is brown faced, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has blue eyes, is ſlow of ſpeech; had on an old beaver hat, ſnuff-coloured coatee, yellow ſingle plated buttons, light fuſtian jacket, without ſleeves, yellow ſingle plated buttons, white linen ſhirt, ozenbrigs trowſers, old grey yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, with ſquare braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 6 w. JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

All Sorts of Military Articles,

Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.

All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by

WOLERE MING,

In THIRD-STREET, about 6 Doors from the Workhouſe, and nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Tavern, where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JAMES RICKEY, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to ISAIAH BELL, RICHARD TOPLIFF, CAD. DICKINSON, Executors. *Sixth-Month* 26, 1775.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

THE NOTED and well-accuſtomed TAVERN, in Cheſter-town, Maryland, late the property of GEORGE LEYBURN, deceaſed. The ſaid premiſes are greatly improved, and further encouragement will be given to any perſon applying, who will ſtudy to recommend the houſe to the Public. For terms, apply to JOSEPH COUDON, in ſaid town. ‖ 7 6

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

BOTH in platoons, ſub, and grand DIVISIONS; explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the Links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with ſome additions ſince that time, explained with thirty folio copperplates. Alſo an addition of three copperplates, firſt of ſurveying; ſecond, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a mortar, according to the deſcriptions which will be annexed. Likewiſe ſome ſecrets of the Engliſh laboratory clearly diſcuſſed and explained.

N. B. The propoſals were firſt publiſhed May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON, adjutant for the ſecond battalion: It is expected ſaid work will be completed in three or four weeks from this date. The ſubſcribers names will be inſerted, and thoſe that chuſe to ſubſcribe muſt do it ſpeedily, otherwiſe their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Daniel Roberdeau, merchant; John Cox, jun. merchant; Samuel Meredith, merchant; John Wilcocks, merchant; Mr. Bradford, printer; by the author, Thomas Hanſon; Thomas Nevell, at the ſign of the Carpenter's-Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, printer and bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; Benjamin Towne, printer, in Front-ſtreet; and by the Printers hereof.

A LARGE and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, imported in the laſt fall veſſels, from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, by

WILLIAM TURNBULL,

In Second-ſtreet, the fourth door below Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and corner of Vidall's-alley.

Likewiſe a few Crates of plain and enamelled Queen's ware ſorted, ſuitable for town or country. 6 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Auguſt 9, 1775.

NUMB. 2433.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE*.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PEOPLE *of* IRELAND.

From the DELEGATES appointed by the United Colonies of *New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, The Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina*, in General CONGRESS at *Philadelphia, the* 10th of *May*, 1775.

FRIENDS *and* FELLOW SUBJECTS.

AS the important conteſt into which we have been driven is now become intereſting to every European ſtate, and particularly affects the members of the Britiſh Empire, we think it our duty to addreſs you on the ſubject. We are deſirous, as is natural to injured innocence, of poſſeſſing the good opinion of the virtuous and humane.—We are peculiarly deſirous of furniſhing *you* with a true ſtate of our motives and objects, the better to enable you to judge of our conduct with accuracy, and determine the merits of the controverſy with impartiality and preciſion.

Hower incredible it may appear, that, at this enlightened period, the leaders of a nation, which in every age has ſacrificed hecatombs of her braveſt patriots on the altar of liberty, ſhould preſume gravely to aſſert and by force of arms attempt to eſtabliſh an arbitrary ſway over the lives, liberties, and property of their fellow-ſubjects in America; it is nevertheleſs a moſt deplorable and indiſputable truth.

Theſe colonies have, from the time of their firſt ſettlement, for near two centuries, peaceably enjoyed thoſe very rights of which the Miniſtry have for *ten* years paſt endeavoured by fraud and by violence to deprive them. At the concluſion of the laſt war the genius of England and the ſpirit of wiſdom, as if offended at the ungrateful treatment of their ſons, withdrew from the Britiſh counſels, and left that nation a prey to a race of miniſters, with whom ancient Engliſh honeſty and benevolence diſdained to dwell. From that period, jealouſy, diſcontent, oppreſſion and diſcord have raged among all his Majeſty's ſubjects; and filled every part of his dominions with diſtreſs and complaint.

Not content with our purchaſing of Britain at her own price, cloathing and a thouſand other articles uſed by near three millions of people on this vaſt Continent; not ſatisfied with the amazing profits ariſing from the monopoly of our trade, without giving us either time to breathe after a long though glorious war, or the leaſt credit for the blood and treaſure we have expended in it.—Notwithſtanding the zeal we had manifeſted for the ſervice of our Sovereign, and the warmeſt attachment to the conſtitution of Britain and the people of England, a black and horrid deſign was formed, to convert us from freemen into ſlaves, from ſubjects into vaſſals, and from friends into enemies.

Taxes, for the firſt time ſince we landed on the American ſhores, were, without our conſent, impoſed upon us: an unconſtitutional edict to compel us to furniſh neceſſaries for a ſtanding army, that we wiſhed to ſee diſbanded, was iſſued; and the legiſlature of New-York ſuſpended for refuſing to comply with it.—Our ancient and ineſtimable right of trial by jury was, in many inſtances, aboliſhed; and the common law of the land made to give place to Admiralty juriſdictions. Judges were rendered, by the tenure of their commiſſions, entirely dependant on the will of a Miniſter. New crimes were arbitrarily created; and new courts, unknown to the conſtitution, inſtituted.—Wicked and inſidious Governors have been ſet over us; and dutiful petitions for the removal of even the notoriouſly infamous Governor *Hutchinſon*, were branded with the opprobrious appellation of ſcandalous and defamatory.—Hardy attempts have been made under colour of parliamentary authority to ſeize Americans, and carry them to Great-Britain to be tried for offences committed in the Colonies.—Ancient charters have no longer remained ſacred—that of the Maſſachuſets-Bay was violated, and their form of government eſſentially mutilated and transformed.—On pretence of puniſhing a violation of ſome private property, committed by a few diſguiſed individuals, the populous and flouriſhing town of Boſton was ſurrounded by fleets and armies; its trade deſtroyed; its port blocked up; and thirty thouſand citizens ſubjected to all the miſeries attending ſo ſudden a convulſion in their commercial metropolis; and to remove every obſtacle to the rigorous execution of this ſyſtem of oppreſſion, an act of Parliament was paſſed evidently calculated to indemnify thoſe, who might, in the proſecution of it, even embrue their hands in the blood of the inhabitants.

Though preſſed by ſuch an accumulation of undeſerved injuries, America ſtill remembered her duty to her Sovereign.—A Congreſs, conſiſting of Deputies from Twelve United Colonies, aſſembled. They in the moſt reſpectful terms laid their grievances at the foot of the throne; and implored his Majeſty's interpoſition in their behalf.—They alſo agreed to ſuſpend all trade with Great-Britain, Ireland and the Weſt-Indies; hoping, by this peaceable mode of oppoſition, to obtain that juſtice from the Britiſh Miniſtry which had been ſo long ſolicited in vain.—And here permit us to aſſure you, that it was with the utmoſt reluctance we could prevail upon ourſelves to ceaſe our commercial connection with your Iſland.—*Your* Parliament had done us no wrong.—*You* had ever been friendly to the rights of mankind; and we acknowledge with pleaſure and with gratitude, that *your* nation has produced patriots, who have nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the cauſe of humanity and America. On the other hand, we were not ignorant that the labour and manufactures of Ireland, like thoſe of the ſilk-worm, were of little moment to herſelf, but ſerved only to give luxury to thoſe, who *neither toil nor ſpin*. We perceived, that if we continued our commerce with you, our agreement not to import from Britain would be *fruitleſs*, and were therefore compelled to adopt a meaſure, to which nothing but abſolute neceſſity could have reconciled us.—It gave us, however, ſome conſolation to reflect, that ſhould it occaſion much diſtreſs, the fertile regions of America would afford you a ſafe aſſylum from poverty, and in time from oppreſſion alſo—an aſſylum, in which many thouſands of your countrymen have found hoſpitality, peace and affluence, and become united to us by all the ties of conſanguinity, mutual intereſt and affection.—Nor did the Congreſs ſtop here.—Flattered by a pleaſing expectation, that the juſtice and humanity which had ſo long characteriſed the Engliſh nation would on proper application afford us relief, they repreſented their grievances in an affectionate addreſs to their brethren in Britain, and intreated their aid and interpoſition in behalf of theſe colonies.

The more fully to evince their reſpect for their Soverign, the unhappy people of Boſton were requeſted by the Congreſs to ſubmit with patience to their fate; and all America united in a reſolution to abſtain from every ſpecies of violence—During this period that devoted town ſuffered unſpeakably.—Its inhabitants were inſulted and their property violated.—Still relying on the clemency and juſtice of his Majeſty and the nation, they permitted a few regiments to take poſſeſſion of their town; to ſurround it with fortifications; and to cut off all intercourſe between them and their friends in the country.

With anxious expectation did all America wait the event of their petition.—All America laments its fate.—Their Prince was deaf to their complaints: And vain were all attempts to impreſs him with a ſenſe of the ſufferings of his American ſubjects; of the cruelty of their *Taſk-Maſters*; and of the *many Plagues* which impended over his dominions. Inſtead of directions for a candid enquiry into our grievances, inſult was added to oppreſſion, and our long forbearance rewarded with the imputation of cowardice. Our trade with foreign ſtates was prohibited; and an act of Parliament paſſed to prevent our even fiſhing on our own coaſts.—Our peaceable Aſſemblies for the purpoſe of conſulting the common ſafety, were declared ſeditious; and our aſſerting the very rights which placed the Crown of Great-Britain on the heads of the three ſucceſſive Princes of the Houſe of Hanover, ſtiled rebellion.—Orders were given to re-enforce the troops in America.—The wild and barbarous ſavages of the wilderneſs have been ſolicited by gifts to take up the hatchet againſt us, and inſtigated to deluge our ſettlements with the blood of innocent and defenceleſs women and children.—The whole country was moreover alarmed with the expected horrors of domeſtic inſurrections.—Refinements in parental cruelty, at which the genius of Britain muſt bluſh! Refinements which admit not of being even recited without horror, or practiſed without infamy! We ſhould be happy, were theſe dark machinations the mere ſuggeſtions of ſuſpicion.—We are ſorry to declare, that we are poſſeſſed of the moſt authentic and indubitable evidence of their reality.

The Miniſtry, bent on pulling down the pillars of the conſtitution, endeavoured to erect the ſtandard of deſpotiſm in America; and if ſucceſsful, Britain and Ireland may ſhudder at the conſequences!

Three of their moſt experienced Generals are ſent to wage war with their fellow ſubjects, and *America* is amazed to find the name of *Howe* in the catalogue of her enemies—She loved his brother.

Deſpairing of driving the colonies to reſiſtance by any other means than actual hoſtility, a detachment of the army at Boſton marched into the country in all the array of war, and, unprovoked, fired upon and killed ſeveral of the inhabitants.—The neighbouring farmers ſuddenly aſſembled, and repelled the attack.—From this, all communication between the town and country was intercepted.—The citizens petitioned the General for permiſſion to leave the town, and he promiſed on ſurrendering their arms, to permit them to depart with their other effects. They accordingly ſurrendered their arms, and the General violated his faith.—Under various pretences, paſſports were delayed and denied; and many thouſands of the inhabitants are at this day confined in the town in the utmoſt wretchedneſs and want.—The lame, the blind and the ſick, have indeed been turned out into the neighbouring fields; and ſome, eluding the vigilance of the centries, have eſcaped from the town, by ſwimming to the adjacent ſhores.

The war having thus began on the part of General Gage's troops, the country armed and embodied. The reinforcements from Ireland ſoon after arrived; a vigorous attack was then made upon the provincials.—In their march, the troops ſurrounded the town of Charleſtown, conſiſting of about 400 houſes, then recently abandoned to eſcape the fury of a relentleſs ſoldiery.—Having plundered the houſes, they ſet fire to the town, and reduced it to aſhes. To this wanton waſte of property, unknown to civillized nations, they were prompted, the better to conceal their approach under cover of the ſmoak. A ſhocking mixture of cowardice and cruelty, which then firſt tarniſhed the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, when aimed at a brother's breaſt!—But bleſſed be God, they were reſtrained from committing farther ravages, by the loſs of a very conſiderable part of their army, including many of their moſt experienced officers.—The loſs of the inhabitants was inconſiderable.

Compelled therefore to behold thouſands of our Countrymen impriſoned, and men, women and children involved in promiſcuous and unmerited miſery.—When we find all faith at an end, and ſacred treaties turned into tricks of ſtate.—When we perceive our friends and kinſmen maſſacred, our habitations plundered, our houſes in flames, and their once happy inhabitants fed only by the hand of charity.—Who can blame us for endeavouring to reſtrain the progreſs of deſolation? Who can cenſure our repelling the attacks of ſuch a barbarous band? Who, in ſuch circumſtances, would not obey the great, the univerſal, the divine law of ſelf-preſervation?

Though vilified as wanting ſpirit, we are determined to behave like men.—Though inſulted and abuſed, we wiſh for reconciliation.—Tho defamed as ſeditious, we are ready to obey the laws.—And though charged with rebellion, will chearfully bleed in defence of our Sovereign in a righteous cauſe.—What more can we ſay, what more can we offer?

But we forbear to trouble you with a tedious detail of the various and fruitleſs offers and applications we have repeatedly made, not for penſions, for wealth, or for honours, but for the humble boon of being permitted to poſſeſs the fruits of honeſt induſtry, and to enjoy that degree of Liberty, to which God and the Conſtitution have given us an undoubted right.

Bleſſed with an indiſſoluble union, with a variety of internal reſources, and with a firm reliance on the juſtice of the ſupreme diſpoſer of all human events, we have no doubt of riſing ſuperior to all the machinations of evil and abandoned Miniſters. We already anticipate the golden period, when liberty, with all the gentle arts of peace and humanity, ſhall eſtabliſh her mild dominion in this weſtern world, and erect eternal monuments to the memory of thoſe virtuous patriots and martyrs, who ſhall have fought and bled, and ſuffered in her cauſe.

Accept our moſt grateful acknowledgments for the friendly diſpoſition you have always ſhewn towards us—We know that *you* are not without your grievances—We ſympathize with you in your diſtreſs, and are pleaſed to find that the deſign of ſubjugating us has perſuaded adminiſtration to diſpenſe to Ireland ſome vagrant rays of miniſterial ſunſhine—Even the tender mercies of government have long been cruel towards *you*—In the rich paſtures of Ireland many hungry parricides have fed, and grown ſtrong to labour in its deſtruction—We hope the patient abiding of the meek may not always be forgotten; and God grant that the iniquitous ſchemes of extirpating liberty from the Britiſh empire may be ſoon defeated—But we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves, we ſhould be perfidious to poſterity, we ſhould be unworthy that anceſtry from which we derive our deſcent, ſhould we ſubmit with folded arms to military butchery and depredation, to gratify the lordly ambition, or ſate the avarice of a Britiſh Miniſtry. In defence of our perſons and properties, under actual violation, we have taken up arms.—When that violence ſhall be removed, and hoſtilities ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, they ſhall ceaſe on our part alſo.—For the atchievement of this happy event, we confide in the good offices of our fellow-ſubjects beyond the Atlantic. Of their friendly diſpoſition we do not yet deſpond; aware as they muſt be, that they have nothing more to expect from the ſame common enemy, than the humble favour of being laſt devoured.

By Order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

Philadelphia, July 28, 1775.

IN CONGRESS.

THE ſeveral Aſſemblies of NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA and VIRGINIA, having referred to the Congreſs a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of GREAT-BRITAIN, which reſolution is in theſe words:

Lunæ, 20° die Feb. 1775.

The Houſe in a Committee on the American papers. Motion made, and queſtion propoſed.

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo, for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch province or colony to lay any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.

The Congreſs took the ſaid reſolution into conſideration, and are thereupon of opinion:

That the colonies of America are entitled to the ſole and excluſive privilege of giving and granting their own money; that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purpoſes it ſhall be made, and what ſhall be its amount; and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their conſtitutions, to preſcribe the purpoſes for which money ſhall be levied on them, to take to themſelves the authority of judging of their conditions, circumſtances and ſituations, and of determining the amount of the contribution to be levied.

That as the colonies poſſeſs a right of appropriating their gifts, ſo are they entitled at all times to enquire into their application, to ſee that they be not waſted among the venal and corrupt, for the purpoſe of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the ſupport of ſtanding armies, inconſiſtent with their freedom, and ſubverſive of their quiet. To propoſe therefore, as this reſolution does, that the monies given by the colonies ſhall be ſubject to the diſpoſal of Parliament alone, is to propoſe that they ſhall relinquiſh this right of enquiry, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

A SPEECH, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING*.

[*By the Author of An Appeal to the Juſtice and Intereſts of GREAT-BRITAIN.*]

SIR,

I APPEAR in this Honourable Houſe to ſupport a Petition from the General Congreſs in America to our common Sovereign. That Petition is now before you, for your conſideration. Sir, the matter of the Petition is ſo momentous, the conſequences of your determination upon it are ſo great and extenſive, that it may well command your moſt ſerious attention. Some hours attention may ſurely be indulged to the voice of reaſon and ſupplication, in a cauſe that concerns ſo very materially the Crown, the Conſtitution, and all the ſubjects of this extended Empire.

I ſhall endeavour to ſhew you, Sir, that the grievances ſet forth in this Petition are real, dangerous and alarming; that they ſtrike directly and deeply at the deareſt privileges of your fellow-ſubjects—property, perſonal liberty, and life. If I ſucceed in this attempt, then I truſt it will be impoſſible the Repreſentative of a Free People can refuſe relief, and ſend me away in deſpair.

The firſt grievance ſtated by the Petitioners is, That a ſtanding army has been kept in theſe Colonies ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of their Aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

Sir, the principle of Engliſh liberty, as declared at the Revolution, is, that the Crown ſhall not keep a ſtanding army, independent of the people among whom it is kept. With regard to the realm of England, the declaration is, "That the raiſing or keeping a ſtanding army within "the Kingdom, in time of peace, unleſs it be with "conſent of Parliament, is againſt law[*]." The Parliament being the guardian power for the people of England, and of which their repreſentatives made a part, this controul was ſufficient to ſhield them from the danger of an army kept without their conſent. But this was no conſtitutional protection to Scotland; and therefore the Scots had their declaration, which comes directly to our point. Theſe are their words:—"That the ſending of an army, "in a hoſtile manner, upon any part of the kingdom, in "a peaceable time, is contrary to law[†]."

With how much more propriety, Sir, may the Colonies declare, "That the ſending an army among them in an "hoſtile manner, to collect taxes not authoriſed by the "conſent of their Repreſentatives, and to enforce laws "made without their conſent, is dangerous, arbitrary "and illegal?" Under ſuch a power in the Crown, that ſecurity to the liberties of the ſubject, which is the conſtant care and proviſion of the Law and the Conſtitution, could not exiſt; their Repreſentatives would ceaſe to be any longer their ſhield; and arbitrary power would ſoon be eſtabliſhed upon the ruin of their undoubted rights.

2d. The authority of the Commander in Chief, and under him of the Brigadiers-General, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the Civil Governments in America.

Sir, I ſhould be grieved if the very mention of this fact did not excite the indignation of this Houſe, which being entruſted with the guardianſhip of the Civil Rights of the People in Great-Britain, muſt know that ſuch an inſtitution in this country would be inevitably fatal to our free Conſtitution. It is, in fact, lifting the Sword above the Law; which is preciſely the definition of deſpotiſm. The Civil Power can no longer ſubſiſt, no longer protect the Civil Rights of the People, when the Military Power is advanced above its controul. This is to cut ſhort all intermiſſion, and ſubvert at one blow the whole Conſtitution. What would be arbitrary and tyrannical to the ſubject here, muſt be equally ſo there. *Cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt.* If you conſider the Americans as endued with the ſame feelings, and veſted with the ſame human rights by the God who is our common Maker, you will then perceive, nay feel, that a violation of thoſe rights muſt be as atrocious to them as to you. But if you deny them this common nature and theſe common rights, it is time they ſhould look to themſelves, and appeal to that Almighty Being to protect them in what he gave. For, without any queſtion, the rendering the Military Power ſupreme is totally incompatible with any ſhadow of liberty or ſafety, and cannot be endured. It is my duty to ſtate theſe things to the Houſe, that unleſs it be determined to drive the Petitioners to all extremities, their grievances may be redreſſed.

3d. The Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a Colony.

A jealouſy of their liberties, Sir, is ſo much the characteriſtic of true Engliſhmen, that the ſame ſpirit in the Americans ſhould be a noble proof to you, that they are the undegenerated deſcendants of their Britiſh anceſtors. And ſurely, Sir, the appointment of that Commander in Chief, whoſe Military Power had been made ſupreme over the Civil, was ſufficient to awaken that jealouſy from its foundeſt ſleep. The perſon ſo appointed gave them an immediate proof of the extraordinary power with which he thought himſelf cloathed. He ſubſtituted his proclamation for Law, in a point the moſt delicate, the moſt dangerous, and the moſt guarded within the whole code of Criminal Law. He has declared a new kind of treaſon; and as he cannot be unacquainted with his incapacity to do this in his limited office of Civil Governor, it muſt have originated in the plenitude of his power as Commander in Chief. [‡]

This appointment is therefore juſtly alarming to all the Colonies; and is for that reaſon ſtated as one of their grievances.

4th. The charges of uſual Offices have been greatly increaſed; and new expenſive and oppreſſive Offices have been multiplied.

By the Acts of the 4th and 6th of the preſent Reign, the uſeleſs reſtraints laid on going to foreign markets; the enlargement of the liſt of enumerated commodities; the multiplicity of bonds required in addition to that for enumerated goods, which bonds the Officers of the Cuſtoms have extended to little coaſters going from one town to another in the ſame province; the ſufferances, cockets and certificates, obliged to be taken out by ſmall coaſting veſſels, under ſtrict pains of forfeiture; the making the ſureties, in the various bonds, liable upon the moſt trifling neglect of the maſters of the little veſſels; all theſe, and innumerable other regulations, have operated to increaſe intolerably the charges in the coaſting trade from one ſhilling to near ſixteen; to entangle the fair trader in an almoſt inextricable labyrinth of legal proceedings, laying him at the mercy of the Revenue Officers; and to render trade hazardous, difficult, tedious and perplexed.

The inevitable conſequence of theſe ſeverities and reſtraints is, to compel the people to turn ſmugglers, or to bribe the Officers to diſpenſe with theſe unneceſſary and rigorous forms. Thus, one way or other, the Laws are unprofitable to the Revenue, and oppreſſive to the people.

The authority of the Commiſſioners being unlimited, they have appointed an infinite number of inferior Officers, whom the maſters of veſſels are compelled to receive and lodge on board, however abandoned and flagitious their characters may be. Every Officer of the Navy having a Revenue Commiſſion, ſubjects trading veſſels to be perpetually ſtopped, ſearched, inſulted, and ſometimes plundered, ſo as to diſtreſs and impede trade as much as human invention or malignity can contrive. In conſequence of all theſe regulations and powers, twenty-three ſail of veſſels were, in a ſmall ſpace of time, ſeized and detained; but no proof appearing againſt them, they were diſmiſſed without any reparation of damages, the Law having precluded the ſufferers from ſuing for it.

The ſole reaſon for all theſe reſtraints and rigours is, that ſmuggling was carried to ſuch a pitch as to render thoſe ſeverities neceſſary to the preſervation of the Revenue. Of what validity this is, let Governor Bernard bear witneſs. His teſtimomy, when in favour of the people, will be deemed, I preſume, unimpeachable and concluſive:—"I do not pretend," ſays he, "that this "Province is *entirely free* from the breach of theſe Laws "(the Laws of Revenue) but only that ſuch breach, if "diſcovered, is ſurely puniſhed[*]." This was the fact in 1763, the very year before the commencement of all theſe ſeverities and reſtraints. What country upon earth, that has Laws of Revenue, is entirely free from a breach of them? And what more can be ſaid for the juſtice of the beſt people, than that the *breach, if diſcovered, is ſurely puniſhed?* May I not then, Sir, with confidence, affirm, that this article of complaint is juſt, and the cauſes of it unneceſſary, unwarrantable and cruel?

5th. The Judges of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are empowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves.

Sir, this proviſion is made by the King's Commiſſion. At the ſame time it is proper to obſerve, that theſe Judges are alſo dependant on the King for their appointment, and continuance in their office; and that in every cauſe on which they determine, the King is a party. I will now ſubmit to this Houſe, whether the moſt cunning imagination could deviſe a more effectual means of perverting juſtice, than by rendering the Judge the creature of one party, and payable out of the fruits of his determination againſt the other. It is not to tempt him only, but to compel him to injuſtice. Man muſt be made of different ſtuff from what human nature is or ever was compoſed of, to reſiſt its effects. Will you then, Sir, and this Honourable Houſe candidly conſider, what muſt be the ſituation of every man in America, under the proſpect of having his property, ſhould it once get upon the water, at the diſpoſal of ſuch a Judicature? Can he, from its very conſtitution, hope for juſtice? Is it no grievance, or is it an inconſiderable grievance, to be cut off from all hope of juſtice, where the property of the ſubject is ſo much concerned?

Sir, it is curious, and may be of utility to obſerve the origin and progreſs of this evil. By the Acts of Navigation and the 15th of Charles the Second, for regulating the Commerce of the Plantations, Revenue ſuits are ordered to be brought in the Courts of Record. The 7th and 8th of Will. III. gives the Admiralty juriſdiction for forfeitures incurred under that Act. But they uſurped more powers, and in the year 1720, the Council to the Board of Trade reported againſt them on reference, and adviſed an Act of Parliament to reduce and regulate them. But inſtead of this, the 4th of Geo. III. gave them original juriſdiction in all caſes of Revenues, to which the Stamp Act added an appellate juriſdiction, which following with the repeal of that Act, was ſoon revived. Hitherto the Revenue queſtions had been confined to the Admiralty Court of each Province. But in the years 1764 and 1765, four Courts of Vice-Admiralty were appointed for the whole Continent, with original juriſdiction in all Revenue cauſes.

Upon the whole then, this affair ſtands thus: By the 5th of Geo. III. it was enacted, "that the forfeitures and "penalties inflicted by this or any other Act or Acts of "Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the "ſaid Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, which "ſhall be incurred there, ſhall and may be proſecuted, "ſued for, and recovered in any Court of Record, or in "any Court of *Admiralty*, in the ſaid Colonies or Plantations where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, or in any "Court of *Vice Admiralty* which may or ſhall be appointed "over all America, at the *direction of the informer or proſecutor.*"

It being thus put in the power of the informer to have the cauſe brought into this laſt Court, it could hardly have been apprehended that he would neglect commencing the proſecution where he was ſure of partiality, if not of injuſtice, in his favour. But to guard againſt a poſſibility of the ſubject's eſcaping this tremendous Court, another Act, the 8th Geo. III. revives the right of appeal from the Admiralty to the Vice-Admiralty Courts in their reſpective juriſdictions. Nor does the tenderneſs and attention to informers end here; but that the unhappy American ſubject may be harraſſed without hope of redreſs, it is provided, by the 46th Clauſe of the former Act, "That if judgment be given in favour of the ſubject, and it ſhall appear to the Judge (to ſuch a Judge) "that there was a *probable cauſe* of ſeizure, the ſubject "ſhall not be entitled to any coſts of ſuit whatſoever, "nor ſhall the perſon who ſeized the ſhip and goods be "liable to any action or proſecution on account of ſuch "ſeizure."

Here let us ſtop, Sir, and conſider for one moment the ſituation of the American ſubject under thoſe laws. He is expoſed to the malevolence of informers, who are tempted to harraſs and injure him by a proſpect of gain and certain impunity; the ſacred trial by Jury is taken from him—his property ſeized for the King, and claimed by him, is in the arbitration of the King's Judge, totally dependant on the will and pleaſure of the Crown, and participant of the monies ariſing from the condemnation. He may be compelled to go from one end of the Continent to the other, from St. Auguſtine to Halifax, to reclaim his veſſel and cargoe before ſuch a Court; and if his cargoe ſhould be of a periſhable nature, the total loſs of that, the immenſe expence of a ſuit ſo circumſtanced, together with a ruinous interruption of his trade and loſs of time, are not entitled to a ſhilling reparation. In all this we ſurely may perceive, that neither the peace nor property of the American ſubject was conſidered when theſe Laws paſſed; and yet they were as much conſidered as he can reaſonably expect they ever will be, where he has neither repreſentation, connection nor influence.

One would have imagined, Sir, that the meaſure of American oppreſſion was now full; and that even tyranny itſelf could hardly have wiſhed to render property more inſecure, or the ſubject more miſerable, than by encouraging and protecting informers, and eſtabliſhing a partial Court, wherein, diveſted of his right of trial by Jury, he could never hope for juſtice. But as long as any forms of Law in favour of the People obſtructed the Officers of Revenue in entering where they choſe, and ſeizing what they pleaſed, all the rights of men and of Britiſh ſubjects could not be wantonly trampled upon by theſe kind of men, who may be made the tools of public deſpotiſm, or private vengeance. Theſe bars, however, were ſoon removed, as we ſhall find in the next article.

(*To be continued.*)

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 29.

Information having been received, that a man of war's people carried off a ſum of money from the cuſtom-houſe at Hamton, amounting to upwards of 900l. a party of volunteers in this city went and ſecured the following ſums of public money, viz. 360l. in the Receiver and Auditor General's offices; 314l. 14s. poſt-office money; and about 1000l. in the naval office of the upper diſtrict of James River.

WATERTOWN, July 31.

There has been a very heavy cannonade at Roxbury ſince one o'clock this morning. We have not yet heard the particulars. The George Tavern is burnt.

Thurſday laſt paſſes were again granted to the inhabitants of Boſton, in conſequence of which a number of perſons have ſince left the town, but they were not permitted to bring their effects.

About one o'clock yeſterday morning two priſoners were taken at the enemies outer centry at Charleſtown, and brought to head quarters at Cambridge. Juſt as they were taken, a party of 24 were coming to relieve them, but the centry making a noiſe diſcovered our people to them, otherwiſe it is probable they would all have fallen into our hands. After mutually diſcharging a few rounds, the enemy retreated, it is ſaid with the loſs of 2 or 3 killed or wounded.

WORCESTER, July 26.

Information is given to Gen. Gage of matters in our army, &c. by perſons in womens cloathing, who or what they were is not known to our informant: Gage's army was thought to be 9000 ſtrong but greatly intimidated; the regiments that arrived laſt at Boſton, were as follows, viz. Light Dragoons 17th, Col. George Preſtons 120 men; Foot, 35th, Col. Henry Campbell; 49th, Alexander Maitland; 63d, Francis Grant; 420 men each: Regiments deſtined for New-York, but ordered to Boſton by Gage, 22d. Gen. Tho. Gage; 40th, Sir Robert Hamilton; 44th, James Abercrombie (killed at Bunker's Hill) 45th, William Haviland; 420 men each. The whole number of the King's troops lately arrived at Boſton, 3060.

PROVIDENCE, July 29.

A gentleman from Cambridge informs, that advice had been received there, by ſeveral regular ſoldiers who have deſerted, that it had been determined to attack the lines of the American army on Sunday laſt, but that not more than one quarter of the troops deſtined for the attack could be prevailed on to come out, the others declaring they would much rather die within their own lines than turn out to be ſlaughtered; and that Gage had been, in conſequence, obliged to lay aſide the project. Some movements made at Bunker's Hill, and the landing of a number of troops at Charleſtown, on Sunday, corroborate this intelligence.

NEW-PORT, July 31.

Laſt Thurſday a large ſchooner came into this harbour, ſuppoſed from Boſton, enquired for the men of war, and finding they were gone out, ſhe immediately tacked and ſtood out again, in purſuit of them.

Laſt Saturday the ſhips Roſe, Swan, and King-fiſher, with the above ſchooner, returned into this harbour, and brought in 2 brigs, and 3 ſloops from the Weſt-Indies. They have releaſed one brig.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 7.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Patrick Sinclair, Lieutenant Governor and Superintendant at Michilimackinack, who lately arrived from North-Britain at ſome port in Maryland, and after paſſing through Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, was apprehended by order of our Provincial Congreſs, and ſent to Suffolk county on Naſſau-Iſland, there to reſide on his giving his promiſe parole on his honour, that he will not take any part in the preſent unhappy controverſy between Great-Britain and the Colonies; and that he will not depart from, or go out of the ſaid county without permiſſion of the Continental Congreſs, or of this or ſome future Provincial Congreſs, until the preſent unhappy controverſy between Great-Britain and the Colonies ſhall be determined.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 9.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated July 31.

"Laſt Friday we were informed by our out-centries at the foot of Bunker's-hill, that the enemy had cut down ſeveral large trees, and were buſy all night in throwing up a line and abbatis in front of it.—In the evening orders were given to the York county Rifle company to march down to our advanced poſt on Charleſtown Neck, to endeavour to ſurround the enemy's advanced guard, and to bring off ſome priſoners, from whom we expected to learn the enemy's deſign, in throwing up the abbatis on the neck. The Rifle company divided, and executed their plan in the following manner. Captain Dowdle, with 39 men, filed off to the right of Bunker's-hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear of the enemy's centries, without being diſcovered; the other diviſion of 40 men, under Lieut. Miller, were equally ſucceſsful in getting behind the centries on the left, and were within a few yards of joining the diviſion on the right, when a party of regulars came down the hill to relieve their guard, and croſſed our Rifle-men under Capt. Dowdle, as they were lying on the ground in an Indian-file. The regulars were within 20 yards of our Rifle-men before they ſaw them, and immediately fired. The rifle-men returned the ſalute, killed ſeveral, and brought off two priſoners and their muſkets, with the loſs of Corporal Creuſe, who is ſuppoſed to be killed, as he has not been heard of ſince the affair.

"In return for this, the enemy alarmed us laſt night in their turn. At one o'clock this morning a heavy firing of ſmall-arms and cannon occaſioned our drums to beat to arms; the army was immediately ordered under arms to their poſts. The firing continued in three different quarters, Roxbury, Sewell's Point at the mouth of Cambridge river, and at the advanced poſts on Charleſtown Neck. Some hours elapſed before we knew the deſign of the enemy, which was this; we had ſurrounded ſome of their out-guard the night before, which induced them to ſerve our centries in like manner.

"They ſent two flat-bottomed boats to Sewell's Point to attack our redoubt there; ſallied out at Roxbury, and ſet fire to the George Tavern, our advanced guard-houſe; our people attacked, beat them, and took one priſoner, who is expected here every minute. The flat-bottomed boats, after an uſeleſs fire of many hours, retired; the Piquet-guard of the enemy on Charleſtown Neck attacked and drove in our advanced guard of 60---who, being reinforced by General Lee's order, recovered their ground, and beat off the enemy, killed ſeveral, and brought off ſeven muſkets, without loſing a man, altho' our men engaged them under their guns, within point blank ſhot of their lines.———We are juſt informed that 250 of the Marblehead ſailors have formed on Plowed-Hill near Bunker's, and have drove in all the out-guards of the enemy. The enemy do not appear to be very fond of coming out. We ſhall harraſs them continually, and for this reaſon want the aid of the Rifle-men; only one company as yet come in."

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[*] Declaration of Rights for England.

[†] Declaration of Rights for Scotland.

[‡] See Governor Gage's Proclamation, June 29, 1774.

[*] Select Letters by Governor Bernard,

General Gage, it is ſaid, has reſigned the command of the troops to General Howe.

Wedneſday the Hon. Continental Congreſs adjourned to the 5th of September next, then to meet in this city.

The Hon. Continental Congreſs have appointed Dr. FRANKLIN Poſtmaſter General of the United Colonies of North-America; and MICHAEL HILLEGAS, and GEORGE CLYMER, Eſquires, of this city, joint Treaſurers of the United Colonies.

Capt. Clay, from London, on the 6th of June, ſpoke the ſhip King George, Capt. Ruſſell, belonging to Boſton, going round the North Foreland, bound from Nevis for London; and on the 15th, about 50 leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard, he ſpoke the ſhip Union, Capt. Hamilton, from Jamaica for London, all well.—On the Banks of Newfoundland, Capt. Clay ſpoke ſeven French fiſhing-veſſels, three of them loaded, bound for Bayonne and St. Maloes; he alſo ſaw between 2 and 300 ſail of French fiſhermen, and but one Engliſh veſſel on the Banks.

Capt. Allen, from Briſtol, on the 12th ult. in lat. 33:32, long. 62, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Goff, from Newberry for Barbados, 10 days out; 24th, in lat. 39:15, long. 65, ſpoke the brig Thomas, Capt. Baxter, from Philadelphia for Briſtol, 10 days out; 28th, in lat. 39:44, long. 68, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Williamſon, from this place for Newberry, three days out; and on the 2d inſt. in lat. 38:10, long. 69:40, he ſpoke the ſhip Concord, Capt. Smith, alſo from this port, for Cadiz, two days out, all well.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 1.

"It is my indiſpenſible duty to inform my countrymen on your ſide the water, of whatever reſolutions are formed on this ſide injurious to your ſacred rights, that you may be timely on your guard to defeat the pernicious attempts of that implacable and tyrannical Adminiſtration. My intelligence is founded on the beſt information, and therefore full credence ought to be paid to it.

"On the arrival of the news of the defeat and retreat of the detachments under Lord Peircy and Col. Smith, this great city was agitated to its centre. The friends to America rejoiced at the noble victory of the Boſtonians, and its enemies were abaſhed at their courage—grinning horribly a ghaſtly ſmile, as Milton's Devil did in Paradiſe. The news flew rapidly, and ſoon caught the ear of an unwiſe and deluded K—. Adminiſtration were alarmed at the unexpected ſucceſs of the Provincials, and were at a loſs what lies to fabricate, which would deſtroy the force of the qualifications which accompanied the intelligence. Runners were ſent to every part of the city, who were authoriſed to deny the authenticity of the facts, and ſo diſtreſſed was government that they officially requeſted a ſuſpenſion of belief, until diſpatches were received from General Gage. No advice is received yet from that quarter. In the mean time frequent miniſterial Councils were held, without any concluſive determinations until yeſterday, when his Majeſty preſided at one of them. The King, after having heard the news read, aſked what mode ſhould be purſued to ſupport the dignity of the nation, retrieve the honour of the Britiſh arms, and annihilate the American oppoſition? Lord North replied, that there were 30,000 troops in Quebec and Canada ready to march to Boſton for General Gage's relief; that more men of war ſhould be ſent out, and that the Admiral ſhould have poſitive orders to ſeize proviſion veſſels for the due ſupply of the navy and army. He obſerved that from the natural formation of the entrance into Boſton, with the precautions taken by the General, there was no apprehenſions of any attack, for in fact it could not be ſtormed. Upon this futile opinion, inſtructions were immediately diſpatched to Gage to order the Regulars from Quebec, and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the neceſſary ſupply of proviſions by ſeizing the American veſſels at ſea, or in the harbours. To facilitate this accurſed plan, the General is to aſſure the Officers of the King's determination to promote them, and to ſtimulate the ſoldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be encreaſed—to which purpoſe 50,000l. was ſent off laſt night to Boſton.

"The General has poſitive orders to deſtroy the magazines, to ſpike up the cannon, to order the Riot act to be read, and to ſet up the King's ſtandard immediately. What infatuation poſſeſſes this nation! You and I, who know the ſtrength of America, and the conſolidated union of its inhabitants, muſt laugh at their threats and deſpiſe their ſhallow ſchemes. But whilſt they are forming this impracticable plan of extracting 30,000 troops from Canada, they dread the arrival of the packet, becauſe however they would dupe the credulous inhabitants of England with fallacious contradictions of the facts announced, they cannot help believing that General Gage and his army are even now either cut off, or ignominiouſly conſtrained to retreat into the caſtle, or on board of the men of war.

"Such alſo is the terror of Adminiſtration, that they have diſpatched ſome of the Nobility and Gentry throughout England to contradict the Boſton news, in order to quiet the landed Gentlemen, cajole the manufacturing cities, and prevent the dreaded effection of the ſtocks. But alas! theſe are temporary, ineffectual expedients—for the next American intelligence will arouſe the ſupine landed and manufacturing intereſt, and a vital ſtab will be given to the funds. This nation has paſſed her meridian ſplendor—America, by her virtue and her numbers, will permanently eſtabliſh her rights, will be the bleſſed means of extirpation of this moſt flagitious Miniſtry, and of eſtabliſhing the Britiſh Throne in wiſdom and clemency.

"This evening ſome of the principal Common Council-men meet, revive and effectually equip the Militia of London, which conſiſt of 8000 men, in order to cooperate with the Americans, in forcing a relinquiſhment of the preſent infernal politics, and in ſupporting conſtitutional liberty throughout the Britiſh dominions."

On Friday, the 20th of July laſt, died, after a long and painful illneſs, the Rev. ANDREW HUNTER, A. M. in the 62d year of his age, and for upwards of 30 years the faithful Paſtor of the Church in Greenwich, Weſt New-Jerſey.—It may be truly ſaid of this very worthy ſervant of God, that in him were eminently united the zealous, faithful and ſucceſsful Miniſter of Chriſt; the true and diſintereſted lover of his country; the kind benefactor; and the uſeful member of ſociety. The tender huſband; the indulgent maſter; and the uniform friend.—His remains were interred the Sabbath following in his own Church, attended by the Miniſters and People of all perſuaſions in the adjacent country.

Philadelphia, Committee Chamber, Auguſt 7, 1775.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Public be advertiſed of the approaching Diſſolution of this Committee, on the 15th Inſtant; and that they be deſired to chuſe a new Committee for this City and Liberties the Day following, being Wedneſday, the 16th Inſtant,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended to the Public to chuſe 76 Perſons to repreſent them in Committee for this City, and 24 for the Liberties, *viz.* 12 for the Northern Liberties, and 12 for Southwark, being altogether 100 Perſons.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be alſo recommended to the Public to chuſe their Committee by Ballot, as formerly; and that they meet in their Wards at the uſual Places, on Monday, the 14th Inſtant, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, to appoint Inſpectors for the enſuing Election.

Reſolved, That the Public be notified, that all Perſons, having any Demands on this Committee, are deſired immediately to bring in their Accounts to Mr. JOSEPH DEAN, who is authoriſed to ſettle with them.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN BENEZET, Aſſiſtant Secretary.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Weſtmoreland, held at Hanna's-town, the 16th day of May, 1775, for taking into conſideration the very alarming ſituation of this country, occaſioned by the diſpute with Great-Britain,

RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the Parliament of Great-Britain, by ſeveral late acts, have declared the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to be in rebellion, and the Miniſtry, by endeavouring to enforce thoſe acts, have attempted to reduce the ſaid inhabitants to a more wretched ſtate of ſlavery than ever before exiſted in any ſtate or country.—Not content with violating their conſtitutional and chartered privileges, they would ſtrip them of the rights of humanity, expoſing lives to the wanton and unpuniſhable ſpoil of a licentious ſoldiery, and depriving them of the very means of ſubſiſtance.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That there is no reaſon to doubt but the ſame ſyſtem of tyranny and oppreſſion will (ſhould it meet with ſucceſs in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay) be extended to every other part of America. It is therefore become the indiſpenſible duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love for his country, or any bowels for poſterity, by every means which God has put in his power to reſiſt and oppoſe the execution of it. That for us, we will be ready to oppoſe it with our lives and fortunes; and the better to enable us to accompliſh it, we will immediately form ourſelves into a military body, to conſiſt of companies to be made up out of the ſeveral townſhips, under the following aſſociation, which is declared to be the aſſociation of Weſtmoreland county.

Poſſeſſed with the moſt unſhaken loyalty and fidelity to his Majeſty King George the III. whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful King, and who we wiſh may long be the beloved Sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole Britiſh empire, we declare to the world, that we do not mean by this aſſociation to deviate from that loyalty which we hold it our bounden duty to obſerve, but, animated with the love of liberty, it is no leſs our duty to maintain and defend our juſt rights (which with ſorrow we have ſeen of late wantonly violated in many inſtances by a wicked Miniſtry and a corrupted Parliament) and tranſmit them entire to our poſterity, for which purpoſe we do agree and aſſociate together,

1. To arm and form ourſelves into a regiment or regiments, and chuſe officers to command us, in ſuch proportion as ſhall be thought neceſſary.

2. We will with alacrity endeavour to make ourſelves maſters of the manual exerciſe, and ſuch evolutions as may be neceſſary to enable us to act in a body with concert; and to that end, we will meet at ſuch times and places as ſhall be appointed, either for the companies or the regiment, by the officers commanding each, when choſen.

3. That ſhould our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or ſhould troops be ſent from Great-Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its Parliament, we will chearfully ſubmit to military diſcipline, and to the utmoſt of our power reſiſt and oppoſe them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defence of America in general, or Pennſylvania in particular.

4. That we do not wiſh or deſire any innovation, but only that things may be reſtored to and go on in the ſame way as before the æra of the ſtamp-act, when Britain grew great, and America was happy. As a proof of this diſpoſition, we will quietly ſubmit to the laws by which we have been accuſtomed to be governed before that period, and will in our ſeveral or aſſociate capacities be ready, when called on, to aſſiſt the civil Magiſtrate in carrying the ſame into execution.

5. That when the Britiſh Parliament ſhall have repealed their late obnoxious ſtatutes, and ſhall recede from their claim to tax us, and make laws for us in every inſtance, or when ſome general plan of union and reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this our aſſociation ſhall be diſſolved; but till then it ſhall remain in full force. And to the obſervation of it, we bind ourſelves by every thing dear and ſacred amongſt men.

No licenſed Murder! No Famine introduced by Law!

Reſolved, That on Wedneſday, the 24th inſtant, the townſhips meet to accede to the ſaid aſſociation, and chuſe their officers.

By Order of CONGRESS.

THE Delegates for this Province will attend at Philadelphia, from the 28th Inſtant to the 3d of September incluſive, to ſettle the Accounts of Expences, incurred for raiſing and arming the Rifle Companies of Pennſylvania, for Expreſſes, *&c.*

Bucks County, Auguſt 4, 1775.

WHEREAS the Committee of Safety, appointed by the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, have requeſted the Committees of the ſeveral counties in this province to make a return to them of all the officers of the Military Aſſociation, in order that commiſſions may be made out for them, agreeable to a late reſolve of the Continental Congreſs. And as the ſeveral Committees are alſo requeſted to make a return of the number of aſſociators, and alſo of the non-aſſociators, within their reſpective diſtricts, the ſpecial Committee of this county do therefore requeſt the Colonels of the ſeveral battalions to furniſh the Committee, at their next general meeting, to be held at the houſe of John Bogart, in the townſhip of Buckingham, the 21ſt inſtant, with liſts of all the officers within their diſtricts; and the ſeveral Captains are alſo requeſted to furniſh the Committee at the ſame time, with exact liſts of the aſſociators, and non-aſſociators, within their reſpective townſhips.

Signed, by order of the Committee,
JOSEPH HART, *Preſident.*

N. B. All concerned are deſired to attend preciſely at 10 o'clock.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *at Trenton, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 5, 1775.*

1. RESOLVED, That the ſeveral perſons, appointed in purſuance of the ordinance of this Congreſs in their laſt ſeſſion to collect the quotas of the ſeveral townſhips, do pay the money by them collected to the County Collectors, on or before the tenth day of September next; and if any perſons within their reſpective diſtricts ſhall have refuſed payment, that, in ſuch caſe, they do make and deliver in a liſt of the names of the delinquents to their ſeveral Committees, together with their receipts and vouchers for the money, which they ſhall have paid to the aforeſaid County Collectors.

2. *Reſolved*, That the ſeveral Committees do furniſh the Provincial Congreſs, at their next ſeſſion, with the names of all ſuch perſons within their diſtricts, as ſhall have refuſed to ſign the aſſociation recommended in the laſt Congreſs, or one of a ſimilar nature; and of all ſuch as ſhall have refuſed to pay their reſpective apportionments.

3. *Reſolved*, That the reſpective Committees of this colony do return to the Provincial Congreſs, at their next ſeſſion, copies of the ſeveral aſſociations ſigned in their diſtricts, agreeable to the former order of this Congreſs, together with the names of thoſe who have ſigned the ſame.

4. *Reſolved*, That the Aſſeſſors and Collectors, appointed to apportion and collect the ſaid money, do receive ſuch reward for their labour and trouble therein, as the Aſſeſſors and Collectors are by law entitled to for aſſeſſing and collecting the Provincial taxes.

5. *Reſolved*, That in caſe any part of the ſum of Ten Thouſand Pounds, by the ſaid ordinance directed to be raiſed, ſhall, from the event of public affairs, be found to be unneceſſary for the purpoſes thereby intended; in ſuch caſe, the ſurplus be paid, by the ſeveral County Committees, into the hands of the County Collectors appointed by act of Aſſembly, to be by them applied towards diſcharging the quotas of ſuch Counties in the public taxes of the Province.

6. *Reſolved*, That the ſeveral Committees, to whom the diſpoſal of the ſaid money was by the ordinance of the laſt ſeſſion entruſted, do account to the Provincial Congreſs for their ſeveral diſburſements, and the uſes to which they may have been applied.

By order of the Provincial Congreſs,
HENDRICK FISHER, *Preſident.*
Atteſted, WILLIAM PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

Pennſylvania, ſſ. *Auguſt 8, 1775.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-houſe, on the 4th of September next, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Buſineſs; and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finiſhed. The ſeveral County Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjuſtment, at the Time and Place aforeſaid. All ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accompts and Vouchers, before the 16th of the ſame Month [at which Time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accompts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the Neceſſity of REPORTING ſuch NEGLECT to the Aſſembly at their next meeting.

IMPORTED from JAMAICA,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH P. WHITALL,
RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGARS, COTTON, and GINGER. ¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGROE WOMAN, ſuitable only for the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Muſtard, Chocolate, and Ground Coffee,
MANUFACTURED BY
WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY,
And now SOLD at their Store, on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, the 5th Door above Arch-ſtreet.
Where Merchants and Shop-keepers, in Town or Country, may be ſupplied, and good Allowances made for retailing.
N. B. They will give the higheſt Price for good Muſtard Seed.
Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1775. ¶

HORSES TAKEN IN AT
ANTHONY FORTUNE's

LIVERY STABLE, at the Sign of the Horſe and Groom, in Shippen-ſtreet, the ſecond Houſe from Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Horſes at Twenty-two Pounds per Year, Travellers Horſes at One Shilling per Night, good and convenient Graſs Lots, well watered, for Paſture, on the loweſt Terms. ¶ 6 W.

Somerſet County, Auguſt 2, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Right Honourable WILLIAM, Earl of Stirling, within my Bailiwick, have been often adjourned for want of buyers; and the ſale of the goods and chattels is now fixed for Thurſday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and that of the lands for the 5th day of October next; the vendue to be held on the premiſes.---Theſe are therefore to notify the public, that the ſales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are ſatisfied. The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of ſale.

4 W. ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

STRAYED away, the 14th of July laſt, a black Milch COW, of a middling ſize, with ſome white under her belly, a half crop on her right ear, both horns cut. Whoever has or will take up the ſame, and bring her to the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, Philadelphia, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* reward, paid by WILLIAM M'MULLIN. ¶

WAS committed to the Goal of Burlington, on the ſecond day of this inſtant Auguſt, a certain JOHN PLATT, an Engliſhman, who confeſſes himſelf to be a Servant to Adam Williamſon, of Brandywine Hundred in New-Caſtle County, and who is advertiſed in the *Pennſylvania Gazette*, No. 2432. His Maſter is deſired to come or ſend immediately, pay Charges, and take him away.

¶ EPHRAIM PHILLIPS, Goaler.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, living near the New-market, in Second-ſtreet, an indented Engliſh ſervant girl, named *Betſey Smith*, about 17 years of age, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has ſix toes on one foot; had on, when ſhe went away, an old red ſattin petticoat, lined with white muſlin, a white corded ſhort gown, black bonnet, and new leather ſhoes. JACOB BUNNER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry her off, at their peril. *Auguſt 8, 1775.* §

That this privilege of giving or of with-holding our monies is an important barrier againſt the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exerciſed to our great oppreſſion; and all hiſtory ſhews how efficacious is its interceſſion for redreſs of grievances and re-eſtabliſhment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with ſo powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the propoſition contained in this reſolution is unreaſonable and inſidious; unreaſonable, becauſe, if we declare we accede to it, we declare without reſervation we will purchaſe the favour of Parliament, not knowing at the ſame time at what price they wil pleaſe to eſtimate their favour: It is inſidious, becauſe, individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the ſeller too great for all their powers to ſatisfy, are then to return into oppoſition, divided from their ſiſter colonies, whom the miniſter will have previouſly detached by a grant of eaſier terms, or by an artful procraſtination of a definitive anſwer.

That the ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of their pretended power of taxation being expreſſly made commenſurate with the continuance of our gifts, theſe muſt be perpetual to make that ſo. Whereas no experience has ſhewn that a gift of perpetual revenue ſecures a perpetual return of duty or of kind diſpoſition. On the contrary, the Parliament itſelf, wiſely attentive to this obſervation, are in the eſtabliſhed practice of granting their ſupplies from year to year only.

Deſirous and determined as we are to conſider in the moſt diſpaſſionate view, every ſeeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the Britiſh Parliament, let our brethren of Britain reflect what would have been the ſacrifice to men of free ſpirits, had even fair terms been proffered, as theſe inſidious propoſals were, with circumſtances of inſult and defiance. A propoſition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, ſeems addreſſed to our fears rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth, when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries?

We think the attempt unneceſſary to raiſe upon us by force or by threats our proportional contributions to the common defence, when all know, and themſelves acknowledge, we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do ſo in the character of freemen.

We are of opinion it is not juſt that the colonies ſhould be required to oblige themſelves to other contributions, while Great-Britain poſſeſſes a monopoly of their trade. This of itſelf lays them under heavy contribution. To demand therefore additional aids, in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion; if we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the reſtrictions on our trade ſhut to us the reſources of wealth, is it juſt we ſhould bear all other burthens equally with thoſe to whom every reſource is open?

We conceive that the Britiſh Parliament has no right to intermeddle with our proviſions for the ſupport of civil government, or adminiſtration of juſtice. The proviſions we have made are ſuch as pleaſe ourſelves, and are agreeable to our own circumſtances; they anſwer the ſubſtantial purpoſes of government and of juſtice, and other purpoſes than theſe ſhould not be anſwered. We do not mean that our people ſhall be burthened with oppreſſive taxes, to provide ſinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil liſt. While Parliament purſue their plan of civil government within their own juriſdiction, we alſo hope to purſue ours without moleſtation.

We are of opinion the propoſition is altogether unſatisfactory, becauſe it imports only a ſuſpenſion of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us: becauſe too it does not propoſe to repeal the ſeveral Acts of Parliament paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade and altering the form of government of one of our colonies; extending the boundaries and changing the government of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the courts of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty; taking from us the right of trial by a jury of the vicinage in caſes affecting both life and property; tranſporting us into other countries to be tried for criminal offences; exempting by mock-trial the murderers of coloniſts from puniſhment; and quartering ſoldiers on us in times of profound peace. Nor do they renounce the power of ſuſpending our own legiſlatures, and of legiſlating for us themſelves in all caſes whatſoever. On the contrary, to ſhew they mean no diſcontinuance of injury, they paſs acts, at the very time of holding out this propoſition, for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New-England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations and with each other. This proves unequivocally they mean not to relinquiſh the exerciſe of indiſcriminate legiſlation over us.

Upon the whole, this propoſition ſeems to have been held up to the world, to deceive it into a belief that there was nothing in diſpute between us but the *mode* of levying taxes; and that the parliament, having now been ſo good as to give up this, the colonies are unreaſonable if not perfectly ſatisfied: whereas in truth, our adverſaries ſtill claim a right of demanding *ad libitum*, and of taxing us themſelves to the full amount of their demand, if we do not comply with it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what in this propoſal they keep out of ſight, as if no ſuch point was now in conteſt between us, they claim a right to alter our charters and eſtabliſhed laws, and leave us without any ſecurity for our lives or liberties. The propoſition ſeems alſo to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal ſecurity our well-affected fellow ſubjects on the other ſide the water, till time ſhould be given for the operation of thoſe arms, which a Britiſh miniſter pronounced would inſtantaneouſly reduce the "cowardly ſons of America to unreſerved ſubmiſſion. But when the world reflects, how inadequate to juſtice are theſe vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold ſucceſſion of injuries, which, during a courſe of eleven years, have been aimed at theſe colonies; when it reviews the pacific and reſpectful expoſtulations which, during that whole time, were the ſole arms we oppoſed to them; when it obſerves that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were anſwered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects that the miniſter himſelf on an early occaſion declared, "that he would never treat with America, till he had brought her to his feet," and that an avowed partiſan of miniſtry has more lately denounced againſt us the dreadful ſentence "*delendo eſt Carthago*," that this was done in preſence of a Britiſh ſenate, and being unreproved by them, muſt be taken to be their own ſentiment, (eſpecially as the purpoſe has already in part been carried into execution by their treatment of Boſton and burning of Charles Town;) when it conſiders the great armaments with which they have invaded us, and the circumſtances of cruelty with which theſe have commenced and proſecuted hoſtilities; when theſe things, we ſay, are laid together, and attentively conſidered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreaſonable, or can it heſitate to believe with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the miniſterial ſentence of death or abject ſubmiſſion.

By order of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.
Philadelphia, July 31, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 9.

To the SPINNERS *in this City, the Suburbs and Country.*

YOUR ſervices are now wanted to promote the American Manufactory at the corner of Market and Ninth-ſtreets, where cotton, wool, flax, &c. are delivered out. Strangers who apply are deſired to bring a few lines by way of recommendation from ſome reſpectable perſon in their neighbourhood.

One diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of an excellent woman, as given by the wiſeſt of men, is, "That ſhe ſeeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands—ſhe layeth her hands to the ſpindle, and her hands holdeth the diſtaff."—In this time of public diſtreſs you have now each of you an opportunity not only to help to ſuſtain your families, but likewiſe to caſt your mite into the Treaſury of the public good. The moſt feeble effort to help to ſave the ſtate from ruin, when it is all you can do, is, as the widow's mite, entitled to the ſame reward as they who of their abundant abilities have caſt in much.

Cumberland County, July 22, 1775.

THE Committee of the county of Cumberland, in New-Jerſey, having from time to time received information of the inimical conduct of Richard Cayford, with reſpect to the preſent unhappy diſputes between Great-Britain and America, met on the 21ſt day of July inſtant, and having ſent for the ſaid Cayford, informed him of the charges that lay againſt him, and by the teſtimony of unexceptionable evidences, examined before the Committee in his preſence, made it appear that he had repeatedly acted in oppſition to the general meaſures purſued by the united American colonies, and endeavoured to inſtil into others his own pernicious principles, that he had repeatedly imprecated the firſt military characters in America, and diſſuaded the unwary from learning the military art, branding thoſe who had exerted themſelves in thoſe laudable exerciſes with the epithets of rebels, raſcals, &c. &c. names which Americans deteſt! And it did not appear to the Committee, by any confeſſion of the ſaid Cayford, that he thought he had done amiſs; and therefore, agreeable to their duty, they do in this manner hold him up to the public, that every perſon may break off all dealings with him, and avoid him as an enemy to the rights of America. *By order of the Committee,*

THOMAS EWING, Clerk.

PATRICK WRIGHT, CONFECTIONER,
in Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Dunlap, Printer,

MAKES all kinds of Confections, *viz.* Fine Carraway comfits, almond ditto; ſugar plumbs; band ſtrings; corrianders; almond chips; barley ſugar; white ſugar candy; brown ſugar candy; citron peel; raiſins; red currant jelly; black currant jelly; preſerved raſberries; raſberry jams; marmalade; preſerved cherries; calves feet jelly. Biſcuits, *viz.* macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biſcuit drops, ſpunge biſcuit, Queen cake; Ratafia drops; Savoy buiſcuit; Tunbridge water cakes; Shrewſbury cakes; Mancue biſcuits; almond rockie; royal harts; Torrong biſcuits; orange and lemmon chips; fine ginger cakes; fine capillaire, in bottles.

Said *Wright* has for ſale, ſugars, coffee, chocolate, nutmegs, pepper, rice, alſpice.

N. B. The abovementioned biſcuit and cakes may be had upon an hour's warning; alſo all kinds of paſtry done in the beſt manner, and upon the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe all kinds of tarts, cuſtards, ſyllabubs, wedding and chriſtening cakes. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGORE Woman, 27 Years old, and two Children, the one better than two Years old, and the other ſeven Months; the above Woman is ſold for no Fault, only for Want of Employ, and is fit for any Kind of Houſe-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

R*UN away, on the 22d inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* James Clemmens, *about* 5 *feet* 8 *inches high, is much addicted to get drunk, and has been brought up as a waiter in a tavern; has ſhort brown hair; a brown broadcloth coat, with pockets in the folds, new crimſon flowered jacket, with old cloth in the back, buckſkin breeches, blue flowered ſtockings, new ſhoes, and an old maccaroni hat. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.*

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775. ‖ ELIJAH WEED.

Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 3, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN HUMBLE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a ſnuff-coloured thick ſet coat and jacket, half-worn, ſtriped linen trowſers, buckſkin breeches, a ſmall caſtor hat, bound with black ribbon, old ſhoes, with maccaroni plated buckles, his hair long and black, wears it ſometimes tied and ſometimes buckled; a genteel looking young fellow, came into the country with Captain Oſborne about three months ago. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH WARNER.

RUN away, in the night of the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in York-town, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named *Margaret Thornton*, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, red hair, ſtrong built, her face and arms much freckled: Had on, and took with her, a browniſh poplin gown, ruffled, a black quilted petticoat, greeniſh lining, a dark brown lincey petticoat, a ſilk handkerchief, two ſhifts, one white apron, one check ditto, an old black ſilk cloak, two pair of old white ſtockings, a pair of black everlaſting ſhoes, two calicoe ſhort gowns, and an old ſingle white handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, paid by

July 25, 1775. ‖ EPHRAIM PENINGTON.

Richland, Auguſt 4, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 26th of June laſt, a BAY MARE, having a ſtar in her forehead, is a natural pacer, about 13½ hands, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ THEOPHILUS FOULKE.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, who can be well recommended as a ſober induſtrious young fellow, either to wait on a family as Coachman, and underſtands horſes exceeding well, or any employment in huſbandry. Enquire of the Printers.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 30th of July laſt, from the ſubſcribers, living in Amity townſhip, Berks county, near the White Horſe, two ſervant men, viz. *Lawrence Carney*, an Iriſhman, a luſty chunky fellow, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has black curled hair; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a green upper jacket with ſleeves, and a ſpotted under ditto, a wool hat, a ſhirt, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, and a pair of leather breeches. The other named *Andrew Mullen*, a ſquat built fellow, with curled black hair, and grey eyes; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a long brown coat, and a ſilk jacket, with a piece tore off the fore ſkirt, a wool hat, ſome ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped ticken trowſers, dirty leather breeches, worſted ſtockings, and old pumps. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CUPP, and JOHN KIRLIN. ¶

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodbridge, Eaſt New-Jerſey, on the night of the 23d of July laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Morgan*, about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, down look, brown buſhy hair, ſomething marked with the ſmall-pox, ſpeaks very coarſe, cannot read nor write, is ſomething of a balance maſter, can carry ſticks, rakes, forks or the like, on his chin or noſe, which he may likely do to get liquor, as he has no money, unleſs he ſells ſome of his clothes; he had on, and took with him, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, the one check the other ſtriped, two homeſpun woollen ſhirts, two coats, one brown ſaggathy, one home made cloth mixed blue and white, a pair of drilling breeches, a pair of brown ſaggathy ditto, two pair of tow trowſers, worſted ſtockings, Germantown make, half-worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, one of which is mended with pewter, very clumſily. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ JEREMIAH MANNING.

RUN away, in the night of the 13th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Sam's Creek, in Frederick county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Michael Kinnin*, about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, of a brown complexion, very much freckled, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; he ſtutters remarkably in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, when he went away, one check ſhirt, one ozenbrigs ditto, a pair of tow trowſers, a brown body jacket, with ſleeves, one grey home made ditto, lined with tow linen, blue cloth breeches, a half-worn hat, a pair of ſhoes, and a pair of pumps, almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ BENEDICK LIDDICH.

BROKE into the Paſture of the Subſcriber, Inn-keeper, near Gibbons's Mill, in Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, in the Night of the 15th of July laſt, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed about four Years, branded on the near Shoulder H, and Buttock I, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, two white Feet, ſhod before, paces and trots, appears to be a Hackney by having Saddle Marks. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away; ſhe having been advertiſed in the moſt public Places heretofore, as the Law directs.

¶ WILLIS DAVIS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Cryder, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 40 feet; bounded by ground of John Kidd, and others; late the eſtate of John Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 14th day of Auguſt inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the houſe of Leonard Melchior, in Second-ſtreet, all that commodious meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, now in tenure of Mr. Jacob Winey, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth about 220 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Jonas Smith, and others; late the eſtate of William Cliffton; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FOUND, on the 20th of July, at the upper End of Market-ſtreet, a Bundle of Womens Apparel, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome Perſon newly come from ſea. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-Alley.

N. B. Said *LORT* has two Womens long Cloaks, and a Man's Huſſar Cloak, in his Poſſeſſion, which have been advertiſed before; if the Owners do not apply for them, they will be ſold.

NAIL and SPIKE ROD IRON,

Of the beſt Quality,
And alſo excellent IRON HOOPS, of all Sizes,
TO BE HAD OF
ISAAC LOW, GABRIEL H. LUDLOW, and NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, in Dock-ſtreet, New-York. ¶

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Caſks; Boxes and Half ſoft ſhelled Almonds, Walnuts, Jamaica Spirit, Sugar, old Liſbon Wine, of an excellent Quality; Brimſtone, by the Hogſhead, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶
NOW ON HAND,
And will be ſold, wholeſale and retail, on reaſonable
TERMS,

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

BROKE out or STOLEN, out of *Tinicum Iſland*,
On WEDNESDAY Night laſt,
Two HORSES and a MARE,

THE Mare is quite or near 15 hands high, about 8 years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the Horſes is 5 years old, of a dark cheſtnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is 15 hands high or near it; the other Horſe is 10 years old, 15 hands high or near it, has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two Horſes and Mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief on Conviction.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Auguſt 16, 1775. NUMB. 2434.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. *Auguſt* 8, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-houſe, on the 4th of September next, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Buſineſs; and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finiſhed. The Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, the ſeveral County Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjuſtment, at the Time and Place aforeſaid. All ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accompts and Vouchers, before the 16th of the ſame Month [at which Time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accompts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the Neceſſity of REPORTING ſuch NEGLECT to the Aſſembly at their next meeting.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered,
Printed and ſold by R. AITKEN, *Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet* Philadelphia,
Dedicated to his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North-America.
On fine Paper, and a beautiful new Type; enriched with twelve uſeful Plates of the Manœuvres.
Price Six Shillings and Six-pence bound. A few Copies on ſuperfine Paper, at One Dollar (the London Edition being 10s. *bound.)*

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS DETACHED IN THE FIELD: CONTAINING,

A SCHEME FOR FORMING A CORPS OF A PARTISAN. Illuſtrated with 12 Copperplates of the Manœuvres neceſſary in carrying on the *PETITE GUERRE*. By ROGER STEVENSON, Eſquire.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Though we have numberleſs Treatiſes on Military Subjects, it has always been regretted that none of the Authors have deſcended lower than to inſtruct Generals in the Operations of Armies, excepting thoſe who confine themſelves to the Duties of the Parade and Garriſon; ſo that inferior Officers have had no Source from whence they could derive Inſtruction on the Duties of their Sphere in the Field, even though they may have ranſacked all the military Writers from Vegetius to our Books of Diſcipline. The Inſtructions on the ſublime Parts of War are perfect, none however but General Officers have occaſion to conſult them for any Purpoſe but Speculation, while the Art of carrying on the *Petite Guerre*, and fortifying leſſer Poſts in the Field, which is the Buſineſs of every Rank, has remained unheeded, as if unworthy the Notice of military Writers.

Every one knows of what Importance even the ſmalleſt Detachments are to an Army, and muſt be ſenſible that if they happen to be commanded by Officers who are ignorant of their Duty, they can neither expect to procure Advantage to the Army, or Honour to themſelves; but as it is only on occaſion of being employed in commanding ſmall Detachments, that inferior Officers can hope to ſignalize themſelves, the Knowledge of this particular Branch is an Object the moſt worthy of their Study and Regard.

If to the Science of Poſts be added the Manœuvres of the Partiſan in ſecret Marches; occupying, defending, or attacking Poſts; reconnoitring Countries, or the Enemy; placing of Ambuſcades; Purſuits, or Retreats, &c. the whole Method of carrying on the *Petite Guerre* will be known.

N. B. A complete and elegant MAP of the Country, ſhewing the Seat of the preſent unhappy Civil War in North-America. To which is added, a beautiful Draught of the Provincial Camp: Likewiſe, a Perſpective View of Boſton, and General Gage's Lines. *Price Five Shillings.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE,
On the 4th of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Theodore Meminger, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A LARGE and freſh aſſortment of capital DRUGS, lately imported from London; alſo a great variety of articles from Germany, including ſimples, preparations, and various compounds; likewiſe a compleat ſett of ſhop furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, neatly labeled; retorts and receivers, phials of different ſizes, marble mortars, and various utenſils made uſe of in the apothecary's buſineſs; many of the capital drugs are weighed off in ſmall lots for the convenience of city and country phyſicians that may incline to purchaſe, perſons purchaſing to the amount of Thirty Pounds and upwards, are to have 3 months credit, giving ſecurity, if required, and for all leſſer ſums ready money is expected; the ſale to continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

All perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe that have any juſt demands, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted.

MARY MEMINGER, Executrix,
ISAAC BARTRAM, and }
SEYMOUR HART, } Executors.

The Diſtilling of Cordials of all kinds, as heretofore, is carried on at the late dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, by the Widow, who has for ſale, French brandy, Geneva, cherry brandy, wine bitters, lavender water, Hungary water, ſyrrup, capillaire, wine bitters, roſe and mint waters, and divers other ſimple waters; ſhe would be much obliged to their former cuſtomers, and others, for a continuance of their favours; orders from the country will be duly complied with. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 4th of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant man, names JAMES JONES, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, by trade a Blackſmith, has ſhort light coloured hair, ſtiff neck, a ſcar along his right jaw bone, and it is continually running, he ſays it is the King's evil, and hath been much broken out about his legs and arms; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a blue ſurtout coat, a dark coloured outſide jacket, a double breaſted velvet jacket, a pair of velvet breeches, thread ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes, with a piece cut out of the upper leather. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL WHEELER.

N. B. It is expected he will attempt to deceive people, by pretending to be a deſerter from the army. § 5s. tf.

A *SPEECH*, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS PETITION* to the *KING*.

(Continued from our laſt.)

6th. THE Officers of the Cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes, without the authority of any Civil Magiſtrate.

The 7th of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, *c.* 41, enables the Crown to appoint Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in America, *with the ſame powers and authorities as were, before the paſſing this Act, exerciſed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force.*

Let us then ſee, Sir, what are the powers given by Law to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England.

It is enacted by the 12th *Car.* II. ch. 19, "That if any perſon, or perſons, ſhall cauſe to be loaded or conveyed away any cuſtomable goods, without due entry and payment of the Cuſtoms, then, and in ſuch caſe, *upon oath* thereof made before the Lord Treaſurer, &c. or Chief Magiſtrate of the part or place where the offence ſhall be committed, or the place next adjoining thereunto, it ſhall be lawful to and for the Lord Treaſurer, &c. to iſſue out a *warrant* to any perſon, or perſons, thereby enabling him or them, with the aſſiſtance of the Sheriff, Juſtice of Peace, or Conſtable, to enter into any houſe, *in the day time*, where ſuch goods are ſuſpected to be concealed. Provided always, that no houſe ſhall be entered by virtue of this Act, unleſs it be in the ſpace of *one month* after the offence ſuppoſed to be committed. Provided alſo, that if the information whereupon any houſe ſhall come to be ſearched, ſhall prove to be falſe, that then, and in ſuch caſe, the party injured ſhall recover his *full damages and coſts* againſt the Informer, by action of treſpaſs to be therefore brought againſt ſuch Informer."

In this country, then, the ſecurity of the ſubject is, that the King's Officers cannot enter his houſe but by warrant on oath, guarded by the preſence of a Peace Officer—in the day time—within one month after the ſuppoſed offence—and that a falſe information is ſubject to damages and coſts.

If it ſhall appear, Sir, that all of theſe ſecurities, one only excepted, are taken from the ſubject in America, I truſt that this Honourable Houſe will, to a man, pronounce it arbitrary and unconſtitutional. Yet, ſo it is; for

His Majeſty's Commiſſion empowers the Commiſſioners, Collectors, Deputy-Collectors, Miniſters, Servants, and other Officers, "from time to time, at their, or any of their *wills and pleaſures*, in the day time, to *enter and go* into any warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, and other place, where any goods, wares, or merchandizes lie concealed, or are *ſuſpected to lie* concealed, whereof the Cuſtoms or other duties have not been paid; and the ſaid houſe, warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, and other place, to ſearch and ſurvey, and all and every the trunks, cheſts, boxes, and packs, then and there found, to *break open*."

Under the operation of this Commiſſion, a man's houſe in America ceaſes to be his caſtle. His papers, his property, his private concerns, his domeſtic retirement, and even the honour of his family, are at the mercy of any ruffians who may be occaſionally employed in the Cuſtoms. It is true, the powers of this Commiſſion have not been executed in their full extent, becauſe, Sir, the bearers of it did not find paſſive obedience enough in the Americans to render the experiment ſafe. But the very exiſtence of ſuch powers is a dangerous indignity which a Free People ought not to endure. Judge Blackſtone has told us truly, and, what is of ten times more authority, the heart of every Freeman tells him, that "the true Liberty of the Subject conſiſts not ſo much in the *gracious behaviour*, as in the *limited powers* of the Sovereign.[*] It is the glory of the Britiſh Subject, that he is governed by *Law*, and not by *Will*." *Anglorum populi, propria Libertas.*

8th. The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made entirely dependent on one part of the Legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions.

The former eſtabliſhment was, that the Judges were *appointed by the Crown, durante bene placito;* and the *Repreſentatives of the People voted their ſalaries* yearly. Thus being balanced equally, they were kept in the middle line of their duty. If they acted with partiality againſt the people, they hazarded their ſalaries; if againſt the Crown, their places. But this impartial adminiſtration of juſtice not favouring the views of Governors Bernard and Hutchinſon, they repreſented conſtantly againſt it; and in the year 1772, the Judges ſalaries were ordered to be paid out of the Revenue, raiſed without the conſent of the People, and not by grants from the Aſſembly.

Nothing could have alarmed the People more than this meaſure. It deſtroyed totally that check which ſecured an equal diſpenſation of Juſtice. It rendered their lives, liberties, and property inſecure, while in the arbitration of Judges dependent for their ſeats, their pay, and their promotion upon the Crown. The independency of the Judges is ſo obviouſly eſſential to a due adminiſtration of the Laws, and this to the Liberties of the Subject, that no doubt could be entertained of the intention with which they were rendered dependent. The political hiſtory of their parent country had taught them the evils their anceſtors had experienced from the conduct of Judges ſo circumſtanced, even with the terror of impeachment to reſtrain them from partial and arbitrary deciſions. They knew, Sir, that this was one of the firſt grievances complained of in the oppreſſive reign of Charles I. Nor had they forgot how much due praiſe his preſent Majeſty received for rendering the Judges of England ſtill more independent, by eſtabliſhing their ſalaries for life. They ſaw with concern the principles which apparently governed that Act entirely reverſed, and ſo fatal a diſtinction made between his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain and America. They therefore repreſented in their Addreſſes and Petitions, "That as the Judges held their places *during pleaſure*, the enjoyment of their ſalaries from the ſame hand, and during the ſame pleaſure, was big with the moſt fatal evils."

9th. Counſellors holding their Commiſſions during pleaſure exerciſe legiſlative authority.

This inſtitution is one of the principal objects in the regulating Act of laſt year, for ſubverting the chartered rights of the Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. By their charter, the Council, which conſtitutes one branch of the Legiſlature, was choſen annually by the Repreſentatives of the People, and approved of or rejected by the Governor. This mode operated as a check on each ſide, and rendered that body as nearly ſimilar to the Houſe of Lords as poſſible, in point of impartiality and independence. For a dependence on both the Crown and the People made them in effect dependent on neither, when in oppoſition; and thus they maintained that conſtitutional ballance for which the middle branch of the Legiſlature is calculated. But as a ſyſtem unhappily prevails, of diminiſhing the influence and dignity of the democratic part of the Conſtitution, in order the more effectually to abridge the Liberties of the People, the Members of the Council, now rendered dependent on the Governor for their appointment, and continuance in office, are authorized to perſevere in the exerciſe of Legiſlative authority. Thus the Crown comes into poſſeſſion of two branches of the Legiſlature, dependent on its mere will and pleaſure for their exiſtence. By this manœuvre the ballance of the Conſtitution is entirely deſtroyed, and the middle branch of the Legiſlature, inſtead of being a ſalutary check on the other two, is a dangerous inſtrument in the hands of the Crown againſt the Liberties of the People.

This innovation is juſtified by the example of many other Colonies, in which the ſame practice prevails. But in them it is felt as an evil, and known to be an uſurpation. They have no legal authority for acting as a ſeparate branch of the Legiſlature; they had no ſuch power at the beginning of their appointment; and the ſteps by which they gradually aſſumed it have been clearly pointed out[†]. It is therefore conceived to be a very ſtrange doctrine, that a dangerous uſurpation upon the Conſtitution in one Province ſhall juſtify a deliberate violation of the chartered rights of another; that inſtead of repreſſing evils you ſhould extend them, and ſubſtitute imperfection in the place of what before was perfect. In days leſs evil, and with men leſs inimical to Conſtitutional Liberty than our preſent Miniſtry, it would have ſeemed more proper to argue, that, as the conſtitution was more perfect, and better modelled after that of England in one Province than in others, the better form ſhould be communicated to all, and the Councils through all America be rendered independent. But this, Sir, is not the day of ſalutary reformation.

That the People are alarmed at this inſtitution of the Council will not, I hope, be imputed to a factious ſpirit, or to the perverted judgment of over-heated imaginations, when I ſhew you, that a learned Judge, now living, has deliberately declared, That if ſuch a caſe ſhould happen, the Conſtitution would be deſtroyed. "For if ever," ſays he, "it ſhould happen, that the independence of any one of the three branches of the Legiſlature ſhould be loſt, or that it ſhould become *ſubſervient to the views of either* of the *other two*, there would ſoon be an end of our Conſtitution."[‡]

10th. Humble and reaſonable Petitions from the Repreſentatives of the People have been fruitleſs.

It is painful, Sir, to wade through ſuch a maſs of injuries as have been accumulated upon your unhappy fellow-ſubjects in America. Seven years of ſupplication for redreſs has produced only re-iteration of wrongs; and complaints have been invariably followed by additional irritation. Perhaps nothing can more effectually embitter the cup of human woe, and render it intolerable, than derided complaints, and ineffectual ſupplication. I do not know a ſingle inſtance in hiſtory, wherein rulers have not ſooner or later experienced the fatal conſequences of deſpiſing the complaints of the People, and aggravating their injuries. It is an obſervation of Cicero, and ought to be written in letters of gold, "That the hatred of the people is able to ruin the moſt abſolute authority."

Sir, every Aſſembly in America long ago, that is, at the re-commencement of the unconſtitutional ſyſtem of taxing them without their conſent, petitioned all branches of the Legiſlative for redreſs. Since that, the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay have repeatedly ſent their ſupplications to the Throne for the ſame purpoſe. What has been the conſequence? The Petition now before you, the laſt I conceive with which America will ever trouble this Country, if it be rejected, tells you they have been fruitleſs. Would to God, Sir, they had been only fruitleſs! The petition for redreſs of one grievance has been the fertile mother of a thouſand more. Was the Revenue Act complained of? Troops were quartered in their towns, directly contrary to an Act of Parliament, to enforce it with military vigour? Did they ſtate that their trade was embarraſſed and impeded by the perpetual ſtoppages, ſearchings and ſeizures of their veſſels upon frivolous pretences?—The men of war were ſuffered to harraſs them ſtill more by preſſing their ſailors, in violation of another expreſs Act of Parliament to the contrary. Did they repreſent the grievance of being tried in all Revenue cauſes without Jury, and by a dependent Judge?—It is anſwered, By rendering all their Judges dependant, by ordering them to be ſeized upon for felonies and treaſons without any intervention of a Grand Jury, and brought over to England in order to deprive them of the ſacred trial by a Jury of the vicinage. Their complaint againſt their Governor, for having ſecretly adviſed the abridgment of their chartered rights, was anſwered by an Act of Parliament actually abridging, or rather totally ſubverting them. Inſtead of reſtraining the military power, which, to the great alarm and danger of the People, had been advanced above that of the Civil Magiſtrate, an Act was paſſed to encourage murder, by rendering it impracticable to bring the perpetrators of it upon the People of the Province to public juſtice. In fine, the uneaſineſs of the Town of Boſton under the vexatious reſtraints impoſed upon her trade, and a military power forced upon her, was removed by taking away her Port, and blocking up the Town both by ſea and land.

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[*] Comment. Vol. iv. p. 426.

[†] See an Anſwer to Conſiderations on the Proceedings in South-Carolina, and the Hiſtory of Jamaica, V. I. p. 167 and 203.

[‡] Blackſtone's Comment. V. I. p. 59.

Theſe, Sir, are facts of common notoriety. They are grievances that cannot be endured—they cannot come to good.

But alas, Sir, their Petitions have not only been thus fatally productive of accumulated griefs, but even the very attempt to repreſent their grievances was branded by the Earl of Hilſborough, in his Majeſty's name, as tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament. They were commanded, under pain of diſſolution, to reſcind the very Reſolution that gave birth to a Circular Letter from one Aſſembly, informing the reſt, "That the Houſe had humbly repreſented to the Miniſtry their own ſentiments, that his Majeſty's high Court of Parliament is the Supreme Legiſlative Power over the whole Empire; that in all free States the Conſtitution is fixed, and as the Supreme Legiſlative derives its Power and Authority from the Conſtitution, it cannot over-leap the bounds of it without deſtroying its own foundation; that the Conſtitution aſcertains and limits both Sovereignty and Allegiance, and therefore his Majeſty's American Subjects, who acknowledge themſelves bound by ties of Allegiance, have an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of the fundamental rules of the Engliſh Conſtitution; that it is our eſſential, unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the Britiſh Conſtitution as a fundamental Law, and ever held ſacred and irrevocable by the Subjects within the realm, that what a man has honeſtly acquired is abſolutely his own, which he may freely give, but which cannot be taken from him without his conſent; that the American Subjects may, therefore, excluſive of any conſideration of Charter Rights, with a decent firmneſs, adapted to the character of Freemen and Subjects, aſſert their natural Conſtitutional Right; that as they have too much reaſon to believe, that the enemies of the Colonies have repreſented them to his Majeſty's Miniſters and the Parliament as factious, diſloyal, and ſhewing a diſpoſition to make themſelves independent of the Mother Country, they have taken occaſion, in the moſt humble terms, to aſſure his Majeſty and his Miniſters, that, with regard to the People of this Province, and, as they doubt not, of all the Colonies, that charge is unjuſt."

This, Sir, is the Letter which rouſed ſuch reſentment, and kindled ſuch wrath in his Majeſty's Miniſters, which they loaded with ſuch opprobrious epithets, and for which they have inceſſantly purſued that devoted Province with the mighty vengeance of all the excited powers of King and Parliament.

(To be continued.]

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By the Captains CALLENDER *and* MILLER, *from London, and Captain* MONTGOMERY, *from Liſbon, we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, June 12.

MINISTRY have at length received advices from America, and in the Gazette of Saturday evening, the ſubſtance of thoſe advices was related in the following manner.

London Gazette (Whitehall) June 10, 1775.

Lieut. Nunn, of the navy, arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's, and brought letters from General Gage, Lord Percy, and Lieut. Col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what paſſed on the 19th of April laſt, between a detachment of the King's troops in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſeveral parties of *rebel* Provincials, viz.

General Gage, having received intelligence of a quantity of military ſtores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpoſe of ſupplying a body of troops to act in oppoſition to his Majeſty's government, detached on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith, of the 10th regiment, and Major Pitcairne, of the marines, with orders to deſtroy the ſaid ſtores; and the next morning eight companies of the 4th, the ſame number of the 23d and 49th, and ſome marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy to ſupport the other detachment.

Lieut. Col. Smith finding, after he had advanced ſome miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, diſpatched ſix companies of light infantry, in order to ſecure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people under arms on a green, cloſe to the road; and upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reaſon of their being ſo aſſembled, they went off in great confuſion, and ſeveral guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a ſtone wall, and alſo from the Meeting-houſe and other houſes, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairne's horſe ſhot in two places. In conſequence of this attack by the *rebels*, the troops returned the fire, and killed ſeveral of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing farther happening, where they effected the purpoſe for which they were ſent, having knocked off the trunions of three pieces of iron ordinance, burnt ſome new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a conſiderable quantity of flour, gunpowder, muſket balls, and other articles. Whilſt this ſervice was performing, great numbers of the *rebels* aſſembled in many parts, and a conſiderable body of them attacked the light infantry poſted at one of the bridges, on which an action enſued, and ſome few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord they were very much annoyed, and had ſeveral men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambuſhes; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while diſperſed; but as ſoon as the troops reſumed their march, they began to fire upon them from behind ſtone walls and houſes, and kept up in that manner a ſcattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles, by which means ſeveral were killed and wounded; and ſuch was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they ſcalped and cut off the ears of ſome of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

It is not known what numbers of the rebels werekilled and wounded, but it is ſuppoſed that their loſs was conſiderable.

General Gage ſays that too much praiſe cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieut. Col. Smith, and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their uſual intrepidity.

Return of the commiſſion, non-commiſſion officers, rank and file, killed, wounded and taken priſoners, on the 19th of April, 1775, in the CIVIL WAR COMMENCED IN SUPPORT OF THE USURPATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fourth, or the King's own regiment. Lieut. Knight killed; Lieut. Gould wounded and priſoner; three ſerjeants and one drummer wounded; five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded, and eight miſſing.

Fifth regiment. Lieut. Thomas Baker, Lieut. William Cox, Lieut. Thomas Hawkſhaw, wounded; five rank and file killed, fifteen wounded, and one miſſing.

Tenth regiment. Lieut. Col. Francis Smith, Captain Lawrence Parſons, and Lieut. Wald Kelly killed; Enſign Jeremiah Leſter, wounded; one rank and file killed, thirteen wounded, and one miſſing.

Twenty-third regiment. Lieut. Col. Berry Bernard wounded; four rank and file killed, twenty-ſix wounded, and ſix miſſing.

Thirty-eighth regiment. Lieut. William Sutherland wounded; one Serjeant wounded; four rank and file killed, eleven wounded.

Forty-third regiment. Lieut. Hull wounded, and priſoner; four rank and file killed, five wounded, two miſſing.

Forty-ſeventh regiment. Lieut. Donald M'Cloud and Enſign Henry Baldwin, wounded; one Serjeant wounded, five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded.

Fifty-ſecond regiment. One Serjeant miſſing; three rank and file killed, two wounded.

Fifty-ninth regiment. Three rank and file killed; three wounded.

Marines. Captain Souter and ſecond Lieut. M'Donald wounded; ſecond Lieut. Iſaac Potter miſſing; one Serjeant killed, two wounded, one miſſing; one drummer killed; twenty-five rank and file killed, thirty-ſix wounded, five miſſing.

Total. One Lieut. Col. killed. Two Lieut. Colonels wounded. Two Captains wounded. Nine Lieutenants wounded. One Lieut. miſſing. Two Enſigns wounded. One Serjeant killed, four wounded, two miſſing. One Drummer killed, one wounded. Sixty-two rank and file killed, one hundred and fifty-ſeven wounded, twenty-four miſſing.

N. B. Lieut. Iſaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken priſoner.

(Signed) THOMAS GAGE.

June 15. Robert Timpſon, Eſq; is appointed to the command of a company in General Gage's regiment of foot.

Monday and yeſterday ſeveral veſſels were taken up in the river, on government contract, to carry troops to America.

The Aldermen Thomas and Rawlinſon have declared themſelves candidates for the Shrievalty the enſuing year. The Aldermen Hayley and Newnham are to be the popular candidates.

It is ſaid that the militia in every county will be ordered to be drawn up and exerciſed, that they may be ready to march on a ſhort notice, as ſoon as Government ſhall want them to do duty at the ſeveral garriſons and other places in this kingdom, in the room of thoſe ſoldiers which are to be ſent to America and Ireland.

Yeſterday, while Lord Townſhend was with his Majeſty in conference at St. James's, a meſſenger, who was ſent with all expedition from the Ordnance-office in the Tower, waited on his Lordſhip with a packet of letters and papers, which had but then arrived from America, which were delivered to his Lordſhip in preſence of the King. It was ſaid the letters contained nothing extra, but affairs relative to ordnance buſineſs.

Laſt Tueſday arrived at Dover, the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from New-York. She ſailed from thence two days after the packet. The Captain left his ſhip at Dover, and came to town yeſterday.

June 17. We hear that four regiments of foot will be ſhortly ſent to reinforce the army under General Gage, and that orders will be given to the Lord Lieutenants of ſixteen counties to cauſe the militia to be embodied within their reſpective commanderies.

Yeſterday a grand Board of Treaſury was held, after the breaking up of which Lord North attended the Council at St. James's; an expreſs was immediately afterwards ſent off to General Gage from Lord Dartmouth's office.

A courier arrived at St. James's yeſterday expreſs from Spain, with ſome diſpatches of importance to our Court.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 15.

"Sailed the Navy ſloop of war, Capt. Sutherland, for Plymouth. The ſhipwrights who left off work yeſterday, on account of their grievances not being redreſſed (Lord Sandwich being called on important buſineſs to town) amounted to 400; ſo that this town is in a ſtate of confuſion."

Yeſterday a commiſſion paſſed the great ſeal, giving full power and authority to Joſiah Martin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of North-Carolina, or to the Governor for the time being (after reciting that Herman Huſbands, and divers others, had raiſed a rebellion, and levied war againſt his Majeſty in that province, which hath been ſuppreſſed) to pardon, releaſe, and forgive all treaſons, felonies, and other crimes by them, or any of them, committed, the ſaid Herman Huſbands alone excepted.

A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be ſhipped off with all ſpeed for America.

June 20. The Maſter General of the Ordnance has given orders for ſeveral tons of Ordnance ſtores to be ſhipped of as ſoon as poſſible for the uſe of the forces in America.

The Elector Palatine's death would moſt probably occaſion a war in Germany, as the King of Pruſſia claims that Electorate. The Emperor has a ſimilar claim; and France intends to eſpouſe and ſtrenuouſly ſupport the Duke des Deux Pont's pretenſions to this ſame Electorate.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 16.

"Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived here from the Admiralty, with orders for the following ſhips of the line to be got ready with the greateſt expedition, viz. The Neptune of 90 guns—Superb, 74—Firm, 64—Eſſex, 64—and Windſor and America of 60 guns. The deſtination of the above ſhips is kept a profound ſecret."

We hear that General Gage has ſent home for more light ordnance and ſtores; in conſequence of which the neceſſary orders have been given. A tranſport ſailed about three weeks or a month ſince with ſome of the above from the Tower, for the uſe of the troops in America.

The Two Friends, Captain Brewſter, is arrived at Dover, from Philadelphia.

A Journeyman Taylor of Braintree, in Eſſex, who over a pot of beer had often bewailed the misfortunes of his country, curſed the Miniſter, and, like a true patriot, got drunk with his laſt ſixpence; the moment he heard the Americans had defeated the King's troops, jumped from the board, and after hailing the glorious Goddeſs of Liberty to waft him to the pine-crowned mountains of New-England, deſired his maſter would pay him his day's wages; adding, "I will no longer live in this d—d land of ſlavery; and be *clipt* to death by the *ſheers* of miniſterial oppreſſion; they ſhall never *cabbage* me of my liberty, while I can weild a *bare bodkin;* no, I have a brother in Boſton, and by G—d I will go and fight for him.

They write from Paris, that a French merchant, who carries on a very extenſive woollen manufactory at Aberville, has lately received a premium of two thouſand livres for fabricating a piece of broadcloth, pronounced by the beſt judges to be equal to any made in England, both in firmneſs, texture, and dye. It is computed he has near ſixty tons of Iriſh wool in his warehouſes, for the purpoſe of carrying on this important manufacture.

Orders are given for all artificers in the dock yards to work double tides, to fit out the men of war wanted for immediate ſervice.

All the royal rewiews being now over, and the regiments marched into ſummer quarters, orders are ſent to the commanding officers of the different regiments to compleat them to their full compliment of men.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 12.

"The Poſt Aſſembly, which is to be held to-morrow, for the purpoſe of conſidering an addreſs to the King, in behalf of our oppreſſed American brethren, is likely to be the fulleſt ever known."

Dublin, June 10. We hear the following ſix regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America; the 15th regiment, commanded by Major-General Sir C. Thompſon; 27th, by Colonel Eyre Maſſy; 28th, by Major-General Thomas Erle; 42d, by Lieutenant-General Lord John Murray; 46th, by Col. Hon. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major-General Richard Earl of Cavan.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 2.

This town and neighbourhood have been much diſturbed lately with the elopement of their Negroes, owing to a miſtaken notion, which has unhappily ſpread amongſt them, of finding ſhelter on board the men of war in this harbour, notwithſtanding the aſſurances given by the commanding officers that not the leaſt encouragement ſhould be ſhewn them.

On Friday laſt a deputation from the common-hall of this borough waited upon the Captains Macartney and Squires, of the men of war now lying here, with the thanks of the Corporation for their conduct, in diſcountenancing the runaway ſlaves that have made application for ſervice on board.

On Monday laſt arrived here from St. Auguſtine about 60 ſoldiers, on board the ſloop tender, ſome time ſince belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, of the Eaſtern Shore. Theſe, with about 40 more, which are hourly expected, are to compoſe a body-guard for his Excellency the Governor, at his intended place of reſidence, on board the ſhip William. The troops above-mentioned are under the command of a Captain and two Lieutenants; the Enſign, it is ſaid, is on his way over land.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 4.

Lord Dunmore reviewed his 60 body-guardmen, lately arrived from St. Auguſtine, laſt Tueſday, at Goſport; and, we hear, that he daily expects an additional reinforcement, of 40 more ſoldiers, from the ſame place. His Lordſhip, it is ſaid, as ſoon as they arrive; and when joined by the marines from the Mercury and Otter men of war, and a number of other *ſelect friends* in different places, intends coming round to York-town; from whence, if not prevented, it is likely he will pay us a viſit in this city, although he cannot expect the ſame cordial reception as on former occaſions, but will probably be received with *ſuch illuminations, &c.* as may make him forget his way to the palace. The good people of Virginia now conſider Lord Dunmore as their *mortal enemy*, and will no longer brook the many groſs inſults they have received from him, which are daily repeated; and the *damn'd ſhirtmen*, as they are emphatically called by ſome of his minions, it is more than probable, will make ſome rue, before long, their ill-timed, baſe, and ungenerous conduct.

The men of war's officers, we are credibly informed, have been guilty of many outrages, both at Norfolk and Portſmouth; which ungenteel behaviour lately expoſed one of them to the reſentment of a certain Mr. O'Shields, who drubbed him handſomely.

IN CONVENTION, July 24, 1775.

Reſolved, That no flour, wheat, or other grain, or proviſions of any kind, be exported from this colony to any part of the world, from and after the fifth day of Auguſt next, until the Convention or Aſſembly, or the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, ſhall order otherwiſe; that no quantities of the ſaid articles, more than are neceſſary for the uſe of the inhabitants, be brought to, collected, or ſtored in the towns, or other places upon or near navigable waters; that the reſpective county committees be directed to take care that this reſolve be effectually carried into execution; and that all contracts made for the ſale and delivery of any ſuch articles for exportation, between this time and the tenth day of September next, be conſidered as null and void.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Preſident.

(Copy) JOHN TAZEWELL, *Clerk of the Convention.*

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 3.

Laſt Monday morning, near Charleſtown-Neck, a warm fire began between our advanced parties and thoſe of the enemy, attended with cannonading from the enemy's works on Bunker's-Hill. We took two marines priſoners, and killed ſeveral of the regulars, with the loſs of one man, belonging to Marblehead, who was killed with a cannon ball.

We hear that the enemy are about diſmantling Caſtle William.

On Thurſday laſt notifications were paſted up in the town of Boſton, the purport of which was to inform all ſuch of the inhabitants as were deſirous of quitting the town, that they might give in their names to the town Major; great numbers immediately applied, and ſeveral have had permiſſion to come out. The reaſon of this permiſſion is owing to the ſcarcity of proviſions. Gage thinking he muſt be obliged to furniſh them out of the

King's ſtores, or let them ſtarve.—They were not permitted to bring out their effects.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 2.

Several men of war and two or three tranſports, failed laſt week from Boſton, where they were bound was not certainly known, but it is conjectured they are gone in ſearch of freſh proviſions.

On the ſame day we learn that a detachment of 300 men from our army, under the command of Major Tupper, were ſent to Light-Houſe iſland, on information being given that the King's troops were rebuilding it; the enemy perceiving our people coming, prepared to receive them; our troops were ordered not to fire until they landed, which they did and went boldly up to the enemy, killed ten or twelve on the ſpot, among whom was the commanding officer, and took the remainder about thirty-five in number, demoliſhed the enemy's work, and were preparing to embark, but the tide leaving them they were obliged to tarry till its return, mean time a large number of boats from the men of war came up, in order to reinforce the enemy on the iſland, and a ſmart firing from both parties commenced, our troops however got ſafe back with their priſoners, with the loſs of one man killed, and two or three wounded.

NEW-PORT, *Auguſt* 7.

Laſt Thurſday morning the ſhips Roſe and Swan failed from this harbour, and carried with them a brig, belonging to Mr. William Tweedy, of this town, loaded with melaſſes, a ſloop belonging to Connecticut, loaded with melaſſes, and a ſloop freighted with ſugar and melaſſes for New-York. Theſe veſſels, we hear, were ſent to Boſton; a brig and ſloop belonging to Col. Joſeph Wanton, of this town, and a ſloop belonging to Meſſrs. Charles Wickham, Robert Stoddard and Benjamin Hicks, of this town, with ſimilar cargoes, were left behind and releaſed. The above veſſels all arrived here from the Weſt-Indies, within about a week before. *Impartiallity.*

A gentleman from the American Camp, ſays—Laſt Wedneſday, ſome rifle-men, on Charleſtown ſide, ſhot an officer of note in the miniſterial ſervice, ſuppoſed to be Major Small or Bruce, and killed three men on board a ſhip in Charleſtown Ferry, at the diſtance of full half a mile; that General Gage had lately ſent armed ſchooners to Machias, or to ſome place near it, with caſh to buy live ſtock, and gave orders to take the ſtock by force, if the inhabitants would not ſell it, which they did refuſe, when the ſchooner's people attempted to take off the ſtock; upon which the inhabitants roſe, made all the men priſoners, ſeized on the ſchooners and caſh, and ſhared about 5 l. ſterling a man.

By ſeveral perſons who left Boſton by water laſt Friday ſe'nnight, we are aſſured that offal beef was one ſhilling ſterling a pound there, and milk one ſhilling ſterling a quart, and very rarely to be had at that price; and by a number of letters from thence, many perſons formerly good livers, had not ſeen more than one or two joints of freſh meat for 7 or 8 weeks.

Laſt Monday as two gentlemen from Philadelphia, with 5 others, were going from this town to Providence, in a two maſt boat, they were fired upon by the Roſe man of war and ſeveral barges, near Prudence; they run the boat aſhore and endeavoured to make their eſcape, but the people in the barges landed and took 5 of them, among whom were the Philadelphia gentlemen, who had a number of letters from different perſons at the Weſtward, which letters Captain Wallace, of the Roſe, got into his poſſeſſion, and gave out that they contained ſome mighty ſecrets relative to the deſigns of the Congreſs: The gentlemen and letters, we hear, have been ſent to Boſton.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 7.

Since our laſt nine Companies of Rifle-men from Virginia, Maryland and Pennſylvania, have paſſed through this town, on their way to head quarters at Cambridge.

NEW-HAVEN. Auguſt 10.

Since our laſt Col. Thompſon, one of the Colonels of the Rifle-men, and ſeveral other officers and volunteers, belonging to that body, have paſſed through this town, to join the army at Cambridge.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 10.

Laſt Tueſday the firſt diviſion of Col. M'Dougall's battalion of provincial troops failed, under the command of Lieut. Col. Ritzema, to join Major General Schuyler at Ticonderoga: They will ſoon be followed by the ſecond, under Major Zedwitz; and their Colonel is preparing immediately to follow with the third and laſt diviſion.

Laſt Sunday an expreſs arrived from Suffolk county, on Long-Iſland, with information that a number of tranſports, with a conſiderable body of troops from Boſton, under convoy of five ſhips of war, had appeared off Montock Point; that an officer landed, and requeſted to purchaſe a number of cattle and ſheep, which was refuſed. The particulars of the proceedings in conſequence of this demand muſt be deferred, till more authentic accounts are received. We hear that the officers of the county militia marched a large body of men to the place of their landing; and on Tueſday laſt Major General Wooſter, with the Connecticut forces, left their encampment at Harlaem, croſſed the Eaſt River at Hoorn's Hook, and marched with expedition to act in concert with the militia.

By a return expreſs who left the camp at Cambridge laſt Friday evening, we are informed that 6 ſail of tranſports failed from Boſton, under convoy of a man of war, ſome time ago, for the Eaſtward of Caſco-Bay, for forage; that they landed a number of men for the purpoſe; that while the men from the ſhips were landed, a number of men from the ſhore poſſeſſed themſelves of 5 of the ſhips, made the ſeamen and ſoldiers priſoners, and ſecured the ſhips out of the reach of the man of war.

Aug. 14. On Tueſday laſt a ſecond expreſs arrived in town from Long-Iſland, and informs us, that thirteen men of war and tranſports were lying at anchor in Oyſter Point Bay, near Gardiner's iſland, but had not landed any of their men at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the expreſs came away.

A letter from Oyſter-Pond, Auguſt 8, received here laſt Thurſday, ſays, "Thirteen ſail of the miniſterial fleet is arrived off Gardiner's Point. A boat belonging to them has taken 20 ſheep out of a boat that Mr. Rufus Tuthill was carrying ſheep in from Plumb-Iſland to Long-Iſland; he had landed 30 head a little before he was attacked by the boat from one of the men of war."

Several gentlemen arrived here on Friday and Saturday laſt, that left the Camp at Cambridge the 5th and 6th inſtant: They confirm the different accounts of ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes happening lately between the regulars and the troops of the *Twelve United Engliſh Colonies of North-America*, greatly to the advantage of the latter.

Some of the abovementioned gentlemen came by way of New-London, and inform, that when they croſſed the ferry there laſt Wedneſday, the miniſterial fleet lay at Gardiner's-Iſland, and were taking on board all the ſtock they could find there; that they were informed they had been ſome days before at Fiſher's Iſland, where they got ſeveral ſheep, and 36 head of cattle; that General Wooſter, with his troops, had got as far as the Oyſter-Ponds laſt Wedneſday, where he found Col. Fanning, with a large body of men.

Laſt Wedneſday evening an expreſs arrived here from Cambridge, which, it is ſaid, brings advice that General Pribble had brought an account, that ſix tranſports employed at Caſco-Bay to procure forage and proviſions for General Gage's army, had been ſurprized by 300 provincials in whale boats; five out of ſix of them were taken and ſecured in ſhoal water. Moſt of the men belonging to the tranſports were foraging aſhore when the attack was made. We are alſo told, that the rifle men had in one day killed ten of a reconnoitering party; and it is added likewiſe, that they have killed three Field officers. A centry was killed at 250 yards diſtance.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

Since our laſt arrived here the Georgia Packet, from Georgia, in which came paſſengers, the Hon. JOHN HOUSTON, ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES, LYMAN HALL, and Dr. ZUBLY, Delegates appointed to repreſent that Colony in the Continental Congreſs.

The Election of a new Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, will begin at Ten o'Clock this morning, at the State-Houſe.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Auguſt* 14.

Reſolved, That this Committee recommend to the inhabitants to chooſe the new Committee for ſix months.

Auguſt 15. It being repreſented to the Committee by the inhabitants of Southwark, that the mode of voting in a general ticket at the enſuing election is diſagreeable to them, it is now agreed and recommended that they vote for their repreſentatives in Committee in a ſeparate ticket.

Reſolved, That the fourth article of the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs be inſerted in the public prints; and that this Committee are of opinion, that by the ſaid reſolution no veſſel can be permitted to ſail for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, after the 9th day of September next.

"*Fourth.* The earneſt deſire we have not to injure our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the ſaid acts and parts of acts of the Britiſh Parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatſoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies, except rice to Europe."

Extract from the minutes of the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

There is advice from Canada, that Governor Carlton having in vain endeavoured by fair means to engage the Canadians in the ſervice againſt the colonies, he attempted to compel them by force, on which there was an inſurrection of 3000 men to oppoſe that force; and that they did not diſperſe till they received aſſurances that no compulſion ſhould be uſed. It is ſaid they are determined to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.

Corporal Creuſe, of the riflemen, now priſoner at Boſton, has ſent a letter to his comrades in the camp, informing that he was treated kindly by the Regulars.

The Addreſs to the Soldiers, *which has been printed at Cambridge, and diſperſed among the miniſterial troops, has the following indorſement.*

PROSPECT-HILL.	BUNKER'S-HILL.
I. Seven Dollars a month.	I. Three-pence a day.
II. Freſh proviſions, and in plenty.	II. Rotten ſalt pork.
III. Health.	III. The Scurvy.
IV. Freedom, eaſe, affluence, and a good farm.	IV. Slavery, beggary, and want.

Extract of a Letter from Frederick-Town, Auguſt 1.

"Notwithſtanding the Urgency of my Buſineſs, I have been detained three Days in this Place by an Occurrence truly agreeable.—I have had the Happineſs of ſeeing Captain Michael Creſſap, marching at the Head of a formidable Company, of upwards of 130 Men from the Mountains and back Woods, painted like Indians, armed with Tomahawks and Rifles, dreſſed in hunting Shirts and Mockaſons, and tho' ſome of them had travelled near 800 Miles from the Banks of the Ohio, they ſeemed to walk light and eaſy, and not with leſs Spirit than in the firſt Hour of their March.—Health and Vigour, after what they had undergone, declared them to be intimate with Hardſhip and familiar with Danger—Joy and Satisfaction were viſible in the Crowd that met them—Had Lord North been preſent, and aſſured that the brave Leader could raiſe Thouſands of ſuch like to defend his Country, what think you, would not the Hatchet and the Block have intruded upon his Mind? I had an Opportunity of attending the Captain during his Stay in Town, and watched the Behaviour of his Men, and the Manner in which he treated them; for it ſeems that all thoſe who go out to War under him, do not only pay the moſt willing Obedience to him as their Commander, but in every Inſtance of Diſtreſs look up to him as a Friend or a Father.—A great Part of his Time was ſpent in liſtening to and relieving their Wants, without any apparent Senſe of Fatigue or Trouble; when Complaints were before him he determined with Kindneſs and Spirit, and on every Occaſion condeſcended to pleaſe without loſing his Dignity.—

"Yeſterday the Company were ſupplied with a ſmall Quantity of Powder from the Magazine, which wanted airing, and was not in good Order for Rifles; in the Evening, however, they were drawn out, to ſhew the Gentlemen of the Town their Dexterity in ſhooting; a Clapboard with a Mark the Size of a Dollar, was put up; they began to fire off hand, and the Byſtanders were ſurprized, few Shot being made that were not cloſe to or in the Paper; when they had ſhot for a Time in this Way, ſome lay on their Backs, ſome on their Breaſt or Side, others ran 20 or 30 Steps and firing, appeared to be equally certain of their Mark—With this Performance the Company were more than ſatisfied, when a young Man took up the Board in his Hand, not by the End but the Side, and holding it up, his Brother walked to the Diſtance and very coolly ſhot into the white; laying down his Rifle, he took the Board, and holding it as it was held before, the ſecond Brother ſhot as the former had done.—By this exerciſe I was more aſtoniſhed than pleaſed. But will you believe me when I tell you that one of the Men took the Board and placing it between his Legs, ſtood with his Back to the Tree, while another drove the Center. What would a regular Army, of conſiderable Strength in the Foreſt of America do with 1000 of theſe Men, who want nothing to preſerve their Health and Courage, but Water from the Spring, with a little parched Corn, and what they can eaſily procure in Hunting; and who, wrapped in their Blankets in the Damp of Night, would chooſe the Shade of a Tree for their Covering, and the Earth for their Bed?"

The Reverend Mr. HUNTER (whoſe Death was mentioned in our laſt) has left £100 to the New-Jerſey College.

On the 10th inſtant died, at Cohanſey, much lamented, aged 31 years, LUCY BOWEN, wife of DAVID BOWEN, Eſq; and the next day her remains, attended by a great number of ſympathetic friends and reputable inhabitants of different denominations, were depoſited at the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe in ſaid place.—She had been an orderly member of that ſociety, and a profeſſor of the religion of Jeſus, for many years, but was ſcarcely ever ſo well aſſured of the love of God to her ſoul as in her laſt ſickneſs.—Altho' God was pleaſed to afflict her with a lingering and tedious diſorder, yet ſhe bore up under it with wonderful patience, and chriſtian reſignation to the divine will, and left an honourable teſtimony of her faith in Chriſt; ſhe departed in a firm belief of her peace being made with God, through Jeſus his dear Son; and that heaven and eternal happineſs awaited her in a coming world.—*Not the leaſt doubt of future bliſs eclipſed her heaven born ſoul.*

On reading an Invitation to the Spinners in the Pennſylvania Gazette, Number 2433.

"When Julius Cæſar rul'd the World, and Rome,
"The Cloth he wore was ſpun and wove at home,
"His Empreſs play'd the Diſtaff and the Loom.

COME Siſters come, your injur'd Country calls,
Forſake the Toy-ſhop, Toilets, and the Balls;
Far nobler Arts demand your better Care,
That Female Worth a Monument may rear;
Your Modes of Dreſs and Tinſel Garbs forſake,
And uſeful Cloathing for your Country make;
That Peace and Liberty may be reſtor'd,
By eaſier Conqueſt than the fatal Sword:
As ſoon as e'er can make your own Supply,
May *North*'s fell Council and a *Gage* defy;
Since ſome wiſe Ladies that they may be free,
Do quite avoid the epidemic Tea,
Sure in their Faith we further may confide,
Since Slaves to Tyrants can't in Coaches ride:
The Wheel, the Loom, the Silkworm wou'd afford,
A Scene to pleaſe the Peaſant and the Lord;
And if the Ladies will their Wits beſtow,
'Twill ſoon polite and faſhionable grow;
But if you can't by other Means advance,
Spin the long Threads, and learn with them to dance.

Cheſter County, Auguſt 12, 1775.

WHEREAS it has been made appear, by the evidences of ſeveral of my fellow-citizens, that I JOHN BERGUM, have made uſe of ſundry expreſſions derogatory to the liberty of this country. I do hereby confeſs myſelf very much to blame for my behaviour, and do promiſe that I will for the future conduct myſelf as a true friend to America, and aſſiſt thoſe of the inhabitants thereof who are now ſtruggling againſt the encroachments of arbitrary power by every means I am capable of, and do freely and without conſtraint agree, that the above declaration be publiſhed in the News-papers of this city, as witneſs my hand this 14th day of Auguſt, 1775, JOHN BERGUM, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Bull's-Head, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HENRY MILLER, *in Race-ſtreet, oppoſite Moravian-alley, and by moſt of the other Printers and Bookſellers, in Philadelphia; alſo, by* Francis Bailey, *in Lancaſter, and* Iſaac Collins, *in Burlington; price Nine pence a ſingle ſermon, and Six Shillings by the dozen,*

Defenſive WAR *in a juſt Cauſe* SINLESS.

A SERMON, preached on the day of the Continental Faſt, at Tredyffryn, in Cheſter county, before Captain Dewees's and part of ſeveral other companies met on the occaſion, from NEHEMIAH iv. 14. *Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your bretheren, your ſons and your daughters, your wives and your houſes.* By the Reverend DAVID JONES, A. M. Publiſhed by requeſt. *Our God whom we ſerve, is able to deliver us.* DAN. iii. 17.

N. B. In moſt of the above places, ſome copies of the author's JOURNAL, among ſome nations of Indians on the Ohio, in 1772 and 1773, are to be had. *Price* 1s. 6d. *or* 12s. *by the dozen.* ¶

JUST IMPORTED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
HOWELL and DOUGLASS,
At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet,

JAMAICA SPIRIT, ANTIGUA RUM, Muſcovado SUGARS, GINGER, JAMAICA and SPANISH HIDES, DEER SKINS. *Auguſt* 15, 1775. *thctf.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held in this City on the 4th of October next, being the firſt Wedneſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

Germantown, Auguſt 9, 1775.

WHEREAS JOHN HUNTER, who followed the Buſineſs of Bleaching at Germantown for ſome Time paſt, on the 17th of July gave up all the Goods in the Bleach-field, to the Proprietor of the Place, in order that they might be finiſhed and delivered to the proper Owners; the Subſcriber gives this public Notice, that he is getting them done with all poſſible Care and Expedition, and will deliver them when finiſhed. He undertakes all Kinds of Bleaching, having got a Workman that underſtands the Buſineſs, ſo that Owners of Goods may depend on having them done in the beſt Manner. He alſo intends to take in dirty or ſtained Linen, ſuch as Table-cloths, &c. and will clear them to a good Colour, preferable to what they can be done at home, and as reaſonable. Cuſtomers in the City of Philadelphia, ſuch as Innholders and large Families, that have large Quantities, will be waited on, and the Goods delivered at their Houſes, when finiſhed, by leaving their Names and Places of Abode with MICHAEL EMMEL, at the Corner of Cherry-alley, in Third-ſtreet; where all Kinds of Goods for ſaid Bleach-field are taken in. JACOB COLEMAN. ¶

SEVERAL ſums of MONEY to be placed out at intereſt, on land ſecurity in the county of Philadelphia. Enquire of PETER THOMPSON, Conveyancer, in the city of Philadalphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, ſtrong and healthy, a very good Cook, and capable of any Kind of Houſe-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Auguſt 9, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Abington, a PIED COW, about 12 years old. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may take her away. JACOB HOLCOMBE. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Reedy-Iſland-Neck, New-Caſtle county, on the 28th of July laſt, a NEGROE man, named *Jacob Purkins*, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yellowiſh colour, he chews tobacco and is very apt to aſk any perſon he ſees uſe it for a chew; he had an iron collar about his neck, when he went away, a pair of old ſtriped holland trowſers, an old felt hat, and an old blue coat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by WILLIAM M'KEAN. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

IN No. 2431 of your paper I promiſed a few more remarks on the nature, cauſe and cure of bilious and putrid fevers, fluxes, &c. and agreeable thereto I beg leave to reſume the important ſubject, and by ſome additional obſervations manifeſt the happy iſſue of purſuing the purging courſe to effect, and the ill conſequences which followed the neglect of it.

Laſt winter theſe fevers raged much in the town of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, and were treated with cooling, diaphoretic and abſorbent medicines by moſt of the profeſſion. One indeed had, as he informed me, by accident diſcovered, that purging had a happy effect, and daring frequently to inſtitute it, he had obtained from the reſt the epithet of horſe doctor, for what was by them accounted a very harſh and injudicious method of practice. Soon after my arrival there I was applied to for a young man who was ſeized with one of theſe bilious or rather what Heiſter calls a meſenteric fever. The patient had great proſtration of ſtrength, falling of the countenance, and ſinking of the eyes. When I propoſed to purge him the fond mother trembled at the mention of it, alledging it was impoſſible he ſhould bear the evacuation, he was ſo amazing weak. I told her his weakneſs was all owing to the foul putrefying matter pent up in his bowels, and that being caſt out by purging, he would immediately appear a new man. She conſented, and was abundantly ſatisfied with the event, the diſcharges demonſtrating to her that nothing could have been more detrimental to him than their retention. I then ordered the patient weak warm punch, wine whey, ſago, ſalop, &c. with wine, roaſt apples, warm baked pears, &c. till another aggravation of the ſymptoms indicated a freſh flow of this putrid matter into the inteſtines. In the morning viſit I preſcribed a purging bolus to be given at the hour of ſleep, and left him. Near ten in the evening his father came and informed me that his mother had obſerved his ſtrength to fail ſo faſt, that ſhe dared not give him the bolus till I ſhould ſee him. I ſtepped with the old gentleman and found him indeed ſo low that I judged he could not have ſurvived two or three o'clock next morning, had nature been left to itſelf. However, to lighten the good lady's apprehenſions, I halved the doſe and gave it immediately. Between one and two it began to operate, and brought off ſuch a quantity of matter as the watchers declared nearly ſuffocated them. But what more than compenſated all their ſuffering was, that in leſs than an hour their ward ſat up in bed and drank freely of his uſual ſuppings, and never had a turn any way alarming afterwards.

Far otherwiſe did it happen with a principal merchant of that place, who at the ſame time was taken with the ſame epidemic fever, and treated with fever powders, muſk, and finally (when putrefaction was too late diſcovered) with clyſters of mephitic air, till the worthy gentleman left his friends and phyſicians to bewail their dependance on ſuch inadequate trifles till no method could avail him.

It may be obſerved that in the firſt recited caſe I allowed the patient a conſiderable interval between the days of purging. And in nicely determining how long this interval ſhould be, or whether one doſe ſhould not follow immediatly on the heels of the other, I am bold to ſay as much judgment is required as any phyſician in Chriſtendom is yet poſſeſſed of. What experience, with as cloſe reaſoning as I was capable of, has taught me, I am free to declare. If upon the firſt purging the patient appears lively, light and eaſy, it is certain that as much of the morbid matter as had found its way into the bowels is nearly carried off. In ſuch caſe a reſt of a few days, nay till ſome aggravation of the ſymptoms diſcovers that more acrid ſtuff has leaked out, is always favourable to the patient; and beſides the operation of the conſequent purge is commonly larger, as the humours are more ripe for a diſcharge. But in caſe no relief is obtained, but the fever ſtill remains, attended with ſpaſms, reſtleſſneſs, dilirium, foul tongue, &c. it may well be ſuſpected the common duct is by ſome means obſtructed. No time is to be loſt when this is known, for it is certain that the corrupt juice of the liver has found paſſage to the maſs of blood by the vena cava. As this can be prevented only by returning it again to its proper channel through the inteſtines, I leave nothing uneſſayed that bids fair to compaſs this intention. It is well known that the means to effect this important end muſt be infinitely varied according to the age, ſex, circumſtance and peculiar diſpoſition of the patient; but from what is here laid down the rational practitioner will diſcover the grounds of a method which alone can be depended on to reſcue the ſick from the moſt imminent danger. I can only ſay in general, that in caſe the obſtruction is from ſpaſm; and that ſpaſm can be ſafely attempted by anodynes, nothing bids fairer for relief than ſufficient doſes of thoſe capital medicines. Should a violent acrimony, flown into the inteſtines, have drawn them into knots, expreſſed oils are proper: Calomel and rhubarb, and in ſome caſes the *vitrum antimonii ceratum*, or a ſmall portion of emetic tartar, joined with a common laxative draught will be found very ſerviceable.

I cannot but think *Hippocrates's coctæ non cruda movenda niſi turgeant*[*] has reference to this matter. When purges have been given, and nothing very foul and fœtid has followed, I have never obſerved any conſiderable advantage from them. But quite the contrary happens from full and free diſcharges. It is now generally known that a *relaxation* from *ſpaſmodic ſtricture* is the cauſe of a favourable criſis, rather than any *concoction of the humours*. When that relaxation can be brought about, the humours are always in order to be carried off, provided putreſcent acrimony be their only fault; as their retention can only render them more hurtful to the body. In no one ſcience are we more apt to be miſled by the ſententious obſervations of great men than in phyſic. To the authority of the above quoted aphoriſm from Hippocrates, I had joined the caution of the celebrated Huxham againſt purging with draſtic medicines in low nervous fevers; as Huxham exclaims that he who ſhould preſume to inſtitute ſuch a thing would deſerve to have the guts of his brains purged. Hence any one may conclude, that the cooling and diaphoretic regimen was the alone ſafe and eligible one that was left to be purſued; but abundant experience has convinced me that nine in ten of the fevers of that type require nothing ſo much as purging. Indeed in the neglect of purging every other application is mere trifling. I am equally certain that from a neglect of purging till the morbid matter has obtained a degree of acrimony bordering on poiſon, and when by means of this moſt active menſtruum the fluids are all diſſolved into a putrid lixivium, any thing that ſolicits the bowels, and invites the flow of the matter that way, will in its conſequence ſeem draſtic enough. Antimonials are accounted the moſt draſtic pukes or purges that are now commonly uſed in medicine, and yet antimony has been deſervedly placed in a *triumphal car* near a century ago. Of late its uſe is ſtrongly reviving, and when regular phyſicians grow as familiar with it as ſome empirics have been, it will not be complained that the ſucceſs of the former comes ſo far behind that of the latter. All the marvellous cures aſcribed to quacks ſince the diſcovery of antimony have been found to have been effected by one preparation or other of that mineral; but as its operation was always acknowledged to be very uncertain, phyſicians who were attached to ſafe and pleaſant methods only, were ever loth to incur the imputation of running ventures, and therefore avoided the uſe of ſuch precarious medicines.

It will appear no wonder that the empirics have held the Methodiſts, Rationaliſts or regular bred phyſicians ſo long and powerful a ſcuffle, when it is conſidered that the celebrated Boerhaave declares, that 99 in the 100 of chronic diſeaſes have their ſeat or origin in the liver; and if my notions be well founded nearly the whole body of acute diſeaſes are to be ſought for there. Boerhaave himſelf and his learned commentator Van Sweiten, have left us quite in the dark in reſpect of hepatic medicines; nay even the very learned and ingenious Doctor Cullen honeſtly confeſſes, "how medicines act on theſe viſcera is at all times very difficult to explain."[*] This deſideratum, through divine favour, I have been happy enough to obtain, and can as rationally treat the diſeaſes of the liver as any other part of the body. Would to God I could as well depend on remedies for the ſtone in the kidnies, ureters or bladder; but even of this let not the ſagacious enquirer diſpair, as diſcoveries conceived beyond the reach of human power have often rewarded the toil of patient induſtry. In aſthmas, rheumatiſms and ſome ſtages of the gout, I have found ſuch happy effects from a cloſe attention to the nature and progreſs of theſe obſtinate diſorders, and a diligent application of ſuitable remedies to them, that I conceive a like attention of ſagacious obſervers, ſome to one, ſome to another of the moſt obſtinate diſorders, and powerful medicines would in time bring more to paſs than is now thought poſſible. Aſſiduity, patience and perſeverance are indiſpenſible requiſites for the improvement of medical knowledge. It was between four and five years before I compleated my firſt cure of the aſthma. Nay the virtues of the bark, and the regular mode of its exhibition, have been nearly two centuries in ſettling, and undoubtedly ſome things yet remain to render a further enquiry into it worthy of purſuit. A mere accident threw the cure of that filthy diſeaſe the *ſalt rheum* into my hands, and from the trials I have made of the remedy it ſeems as *a propos* as mercury to the —. All diſeaſes of the ſkin ſeem equally within the power of my ſpecific, which, on the death of a certain perſon from whom I in ſome meaſure ſtole it, I ſhall look upon myſelf at liberty to publiſh. Unleſs trial had proved it, who could have conceived that a frequent ſpitting of blood and purulent matter from the lungs, ſhould have been cured by an infuſion of the red-root, *galium tinctoreum* of Kalm, in New-England rum? A life time ſpent in ſettling one ſuch important point is well laid laid out, as Swan obſerves in his notes on Sydenham.

I am, Gentlemen, reſpectfully yours,
THOMAS YOUNG.
Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1775.

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[*] Lib. 1, Aph. xxii.

[*] Mat. Med. p. 203.

LORD *CHESTERFIELD*'s LETTERS complete, in four volumes, with neat bindings, are now ſelling by *ROBERT BELL*, in Third-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*.---Who hath alſo for ſale, a large collection of new and old BOOKS.

Alexandria, July 20, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM or PLANTATION, called Cornwall, lately the property of Lewis Stevens, Eſq; deceaſed, lying in Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, and province of New-Jerſey, containing about 670 acres of land, about 380 acres of which are cleared, and the remainder exceeding well timbered; there are on ſaid farm, a good genteel ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a good kitchen, barn, waggon-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings, alſo a fine young bearing orchard, of 400 apple-trees, grafted with the beſt kind of fruit, and a good garden; the cleared land is divided into ſix fields, which are all watered by living ſprings, and about 50 acres of good meadow land, partly before the door, and a great part of which is watered; it is very pleaſantly ſituated, and is a very genteel country ſeat for a gentleman, or profitable place for a farmer, being in the neighbourhood of ſeveral houſes of worſhip, and two mills from two to four miles diſtant. The place will be ſold together or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer and intereſt of the concerned. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, Eſq; of Perth-Amboy, or to Mr. JOHN IMLEY, of Alexandria, who are veſted with the fee ſimple, and will give a good and ſufficient deed of conveyance to the purchaſer for the ſame. ¶

Warminſter, Bucks County, Auguſt 16, 1775.

TAKEN by a Search Warrant, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, Five ſtriped and three white SHIRTS, a Man's Jacket, and a Pair of Stockings. The Owner, by applying to the Subſcriber, proving his Property and paying Coſt, may have them again. § JOSEPH HART.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Merion Parade, near the Sign of the Buck, on Saturday, the 5th of this inſtant Auguſt, a dark brown HORSE, Saddle and Bridle, branded on the near ſhoulder and flank with the letter M, a ſcar on the near buttock, above the ham, with a hole through the off noſtril, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up and ſecures the horſe and thief, if ſtolen, and the thief convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the horſe, ſaddle and bridle only, paid by DAVID YOUNG, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county. ¶

CAME to the plantation of GEORGE ETRIS, in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 20th of July laſt, a large black cow, with ſome white in her forehead, a white ſpot acroſs her ſhoulders, her belly and feet alſo white, and the ends of her horns black. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS STEGLETS late of Warwick, in the county of Bucks, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, and ADAM KERR, Executors. *Auguſt* 11, 1775. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of WILLIAM PIM, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, ſome Time laſt Spring, Two STEERS, three Years old, one black and white, the other red with ſome white. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ‖1w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about 16 months ago, when I, the ſubſcriber, was at Philadelphia with my waggon, a young man brought a BOX OF SOAP, being about 100lb. to the waggon, and deſired me to carry it, and that his maſter would be with me with a letter, by which I might know to whom I ſhould deliver ſaid ſoap; but, whereas the maſter did not come, nor no enquiry hath been made for the ſaid ſoap, I therefore left the ſame at the houſe of PETER FETTER, in the Borough of Lancaſter. The owner may have it, by proving his property, and paying charges; he may alſo have further intelligence concerning the ſame, by applying to WILLIAM BAWSMAN, Eſq; at Lancaſter.

Auguſt 5, 1775. § FRANCIS SHOP.

Hereford, Auguſt 9, 1775.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Hereford townſhip aforeſaid, Berks county, commonly called Cuſhehoppen, a dark ſorrel HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, paces and will trot ſometimes, is high faced, and a narrow white ſtripe on it down towards the noſe, one white foot behind, till half to the knee, ſome grey hairs intermixed in his mane, hath no brand-mark, was ſhod before. The night before a fine good ſaddle was ſtolen from a neighbour, with blee houſings. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, thief, and ſaddle, ſhall receive *Ten Pounds* reward, or *Five Pounds* for the horſe, and *Five Pounds* for the thief and ſaddle, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE WIEGNER. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN off the Common, near Philadelphia, two HORSES, both in very good order, the one a dark bay, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, a natural pacer, cat hamed, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſwitch tail, a ſore ſpot on his near ſide, under the ſaddle, goes heavy, and keeps his head low. The other a black Horſe, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a blaze in his face, his off hind foot white, and has a ſore ſpot on the near ſide of his back. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and brings them to WILLIAM PEEDEN, at the Corner of Spruce-ſtreet, in Fifth ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of CHEESE, fit for preſent uſe, manufactured after the manner of Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, and nothing inferior to either. Likewiſe a Quantity of clean Timothy Graſs Seed, of this year's growth. Enquire of ANN BROTHERTON, on Monckton Park, near Wilmington, Newcaſtle county. *Auguſt* 11, 1775. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Fifthday, the 17th day of Auguſt inſt. on the premiſes, a certain piece of land, ſituate in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, containing 35 acres, bounded by land of Matthew Ferguſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Sixthday, the 18th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Elizabeth Scott, in Weſt Bradford townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt Bradford aforeſaid, containing 40 acres and 86 perches, and the uſual allowance; bounded by lands of Robert Thornton, Thomas Edmonds, and Joſeph Buckley; late the eſtate of ſaid Elizabeth Scott; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Seventhday, the 19th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Iſaac Taylor, in the townſhip of Thornbury, a tract of 184¼ acres and 38 perches of land, with allowance, ſituate in Thornbury aforeſaid; alſo a tract of 126½ acres and 34 perches of land, with allowance, in Weſt Bradford townſhip; likewiſe the fourth part of three acres in Thornbury aforeſaid; and the moiety of two tracts of land, one ſituate in Thornbury, containing 216¾ acres and 31 perches, and the other in Weſt Bradford, containing 31¼ acres and 37 perches (3 acres of the firſt tract, and the right of Sarah Peirce in the two laſt excepted) bounded by lands of Richard Parks, Samuel Mendenhall, James Thomſon, John Peirce, and others; late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Taylor; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Seventhday, the 26th day of Auguſt inſt. at the houſe of Robert Crawford, in the borough of Cheſter, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of land thereunto belonging, containing 80 feet front, and 120 feet in depth; late the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Crawford; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
And by the other Printers in Philadelphia: Alſo by Mr. *Hugh Gaine* in New-York, Mr. *Francis Bailey* in Lancaſter, Mr. *James Williamſon* in Wilmington, Mr. *Charles Young* in Baltimore, Mr. *William Aikman* in Annapolis, and Meſſieurs *Dixon* and *Hunter* in Williamſburg,

THE DUTY OF STANDING FAST IN OUR SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL LIBERTIES, A SERMON, preached in Chriſt-Church, *July* 7, 1775. Before the Firſt Battalion of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia; and now publiſhed at their Requeſt: By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, M. A.

Likewiſe in the Preſs, and ſhortly will be PUBLISHED,

THE *AMERICAN* VINE, a SERMON, preached in Chriſt-Church, before the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *July* 20, 1775. Being the Day recommended by them for a general Faſt throughout the united Engliſh Colonies. By the Reverend JACOB DUCHE, A. M.

TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARDIE,
At his Houſe, in SPRUCE-STREET,

MOROCCO Leather, Oil-Cloth, and Silk Umbrelloes; Men, Women, and Boys white Leather Gloves; Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Pound Pins, &c. &c.

To be RENTED, a commodious 3 ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot of Ground, Chair-houſe, Stable, Hay-loft, Stable Yard, a Pump before the Kitchen Door, a Garden, very fit for a private Gentleman and Family, ſituate in Southwark, to the Southward of the Play-houſe, at the Entrance of the Paſſyunk Road. For Particulars, enquire as above. ¶

Cheſter, July 31, 1775.

MADE his Eſcape over the Wall of the Priſon Yard of Cheſter County, on the 20th Inſtant, a certain JOHN BOYD, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, with lightiſh coloured Hair, about 22 or 23 Years of Age; his Apparel uncertain, as he has Plenty of Change. Any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid BOYD, and deliver him into the Cuſtody of the Goaler of the ſaid County, ſhall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable Charges, paid by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. §

Cheſter, July 31, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 15th inſtant, a certain *Thomas Caſſedy*, about 5 feet 6 inches high; ſays he is apprentice to Abel Finley, in York county, Pennſylvania; he is pock-marked, has brown hair, was born in Ireland. His maſter is deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, by JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.* No. 2434.

A LETTER to thoſe LADIES, *whoſe* HUSBANDS *poſſeſs a Seat in either* HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

Sure ye were made to temper Man,
We had been Brutes without ye.
OTWAY.

LADIES,

I APPEAL to your knowledge.—Your huſbands return from either Houſe at a late hour, gloomy, diſcontented, and paſs the night ſleepleſs, yet unkind. Aſk them the cauſe, they anſwer, peeviſhly, that they are thoughtful and fatigued. This as you well know is very unpleaſant, and you would gladly ſooth them, if you knew how, into better temper: What think you is the true cauſe? I am afraid they do not much like this American buſineſs which you hear ſo much of; and that their conſciences are not altogether at eaſe. A noble Lord of the Lower Houſe, a few nights ago, undertook to prove that England, having a right to bind America by Laws in all caſes whatever, had a right, of courſe, to *tax*, and this right being queſtioned, it became proper, and even neceſſary, to exert it: and that, in ſo doing, we were proceeding upon the ſureſt ground of good policy and juſtice. This was plauſible, and you can ſcarcely conceive what ſatisfaction it produced; for, Penſioners or Placemen, we all love to have juſtice and policy on our ſide. It is true the Majority had taken their parts in this queſtion before, but however, it was a pleaſure to find they were accidentally in the right; and a little matter will quiet a ſick mind, if the man be in other reſpects in good health. I dare ſay you found the benefit of this argument in certain domeſtic ſatisfactions, good humour, Bank paper perhaps, and other *reaſonable douceurs*. But how, if this argument ſhould be found after all to be fallacious, new glooms and new diſcontents will follow. I am ſorry to diſturb their tranquility, but they will, and muſt be finally convinced, that the point does not reſt upon the *right* of making laws, but upon the *juſtice* and *equity* of the laws ſo made. You Ladies may underſtand this without much reading or reflection. *England* affirms that ſhe has a *right* of making laws for and binding *America in all caſes whatever*. I, *for my part*, aſſent to this, as a general propoſition. America, on her ſide, affirms that England has no *right* to do *wrong*, that is, to repeal the moral law, to deſtroy reaſonable or equitable compacts, and to break through the neceſſary relation of things. This is a propoſition which I likewiſe aſſent to. The firſt propoſition, then, muſt be limited to accord with the ſecond. England then, we muſt ſay, has a *right* of making laws for, and binding America in all caſes *not contrary to equity and juſtice*, that is, in all caſes to which *legiſlative right* can fairly extend; for legiſlative right has its *limits*, beyond which, if it paſſes, it is no longer *right* but *power*, that is, *naked power* without *right*, not *reaſonable legiſlation* but *tyranny*. But why are theſe diſtinctions made, ſays England, why is the general affirmation of *right* to be thus *expreſly* and *capriciouſly* limited? becauſe, ſays America, we affirm that the laws impoſing taxes on the Provinces are contrary to *reaſon*, *juſtice*, *compact* and *relation*. Who ſhall be the judge of that, ſays England? Thoſe who have a *right* to *make the laws* muſt be the *final judges* of their *rectitude*. We cannot ſuffer *private judgment* to contravene a *public deciſion*. What we do of *right* we muſt maintain by *power*. But we *petition*, ſays America, and humbly *repreſent* and *remonſtrate*. We reject thoſe petitions, ſays England, and re-affirm the rectitude of the laws. Well then, ſays America, if you are determined to proceed, know finally, that if you are the *legal* or *political judges*, we, alſo, are *natural judges*. We think your conduct an enormous *abuſe* of political inſtitution, and will, thereupon, put your *power of inforcing* to the proof; and freely take on ourſelves the riſque and danger of *reſiſtance*. You are *rebels*, ſays England. You are *tyrants*, ſays America,—to the Almighty we appeal. Let *power* decide in *this world*, and *juſtice* in *the next*. And thus at laſt, the queſtion we find reſts here, Are theſe laws in their nature *juſt* or *unjuſt?*—Has England a *right* to make laws for the whole Britiſh empire, unleſs England will affirm that ſhe has a *right* of doing *wrong*, and of committing all ſorts of *tyranny* and *injuſtice* under *pretence* of *law?* This matter, plain as it is, is ſo far miſunderſtood on both ſides of the water, that for want of clear and preciſe ideas, each part make uſe of expreſſions producing mutual error and diſcontent. There does not ſeem to be wit enough on either ſide to ſettle even the *terms* of the *argument*. I was in hopes that Mrs. Carter, or Mrs. Macauly, or ſome other Lady of eminence and merit, would have lent their aſſiſtance on this occaſion. If what I have juſt ſaid does not appear ſufficiently plain, and if you are not fully informed concerning the juſtice or injuſtice of the laws, I will put a caſe, which ſhall not only elucidate the above reaſoning and diſtinctions, but which ſhall, at the ſame time, fully and fairly explain the *expediency* or *inexpediency*, *juſtice* or *injuſtice*, of the laws in queſtion. Let us then ſuppoſe that that *domeſtic* and *grave legiſlator*, a *huſband*, ſhould, after ſome fit of ſpleen, ſay, *Madam*, or *my dear*, I find my finances are in much diſorder, and I have been thinking of a new reſource. Your pin money, my dear, is conſiderable. You muſt pay me thirty per cent. upon the produce. You cannot be in earneſt, ſays the lady, you know that every farthing of it is laid out for our mutual advantage. It is laid out in neceſſary articles for my perſon. What expence, what extravagance am I guilty of? Beſides, I buy every thing of your own tenants, who are thereby enabled to pay their rents and employ other tenants, who, again, are enabled to pay theirs, ſo that your eſtate is improved to the whole amount; whereas, if you ſeize upon my pin money, not only I ſhall be diſhonoured and impoveriſhed, but your tenants will break, and your rents fail, and you will thereby loſe *power*, without gaining *wealth*. Theſe arguments are too artificial, Madam, I cannot wait this circuitous courſe of things: I am the ſole judge of *expediency*, and the money muſt be paid. But, my dear life, ſays the lady, is not this very *unjuſt?* Is there not a ſolemn compact between us? Have not you, for various conſiderations, aſſigned me this ſeparate article, and given me a power to tax, as it were, my own pocket (without accounting to you) for my own more peculiar neceſſaries and ornaments? You have no right, my dear, to diſpenſe with the obligations of *juſtice*. You queſtion my authority, Madam? I am very unwilling to do it, Sir; if you are in want of money, let me voluntarily aſſiſt you. Do not deprive me of that merit. Put my affection to the proof. You have hitherto found the ſincerity of it. It is my duty to run all fortunes with you, in ſickneſs and in health. No extremity ſhall make me deſert you. Only, do not commit *injuſtice*. Give me the merit of my love and obedience. Let it be a reaſonable ſervice. Do not render yourſelf unworthy of obedience in the very act by which you demand it. I can be *obedient* but not *baſe*. A *wife* but not a *ſlave*.—This is the language of rebellion, Madam.—This is the tone of tyranny, Sir.—Death and hell! Whips and chains ſhall inforce obedience.—I appeal to the law, Sir; and had rather ſubmit to *ſeparation* than *injuſtice*. Hard as it is, let me rather looſe your love by *juſt reſiſtance*, than incur your contempt, which my free ſoul cannot bear, by *baſe and ſervile ſubmiſſion*.——— This Ladies is exactly the caſe between England and America, except that a wife would be certain of relief from *the law*, whereas America muſt truſt to the uncertain deciſion of *arms*, and be compelled, at the beſt, to involve in final deſtruction the very power ſhe loves and wiſhes to obey.—Now, Ladies, how noble, how glorious would it be to the female character, if you would redeem your huſbands from guilt, and your country from ruin! To this end, I will relate a fact; and leave you to apply the tale.—In the reign of Charles the Firſt, the Crown claimed a power of taxing the people of England, as the Parliament now does the people of America, without their *conſent*. This claim of right was founded upon the pretence of urgent neceſſity, of which the Crown affirmed itſelf to be the only judge. This tax was called Ship-money. The right was queſtioned, and the point came before the Judges for a legal deciſion. At this time the Judges held their places during pleaſure, and it was not therefore doubted but that judgment would be given for the Crown. On this occaſion, the wife of one of theſe Judges exhorted her huſband to follow the dictates of his conſcience. He frankly confeſſed that the judgment he was about to give was contrary to law, but he reminded her, that if he reſpected his conſcience, he ſhould certainly be diſmiſſed; and he could not bear the thought of reducing her to poverty and diſtreſs. On this occaſion ſhe diſcovered the nobleneſs of her ſoul. She embraced him indeed, but ſhe treated his falſe tenderneſs and ignoble ſentiment with generous diſdain. She profeſſed the moſt ardent deſire of encountering the hardeſt poverty in the cauſe of virtue. She ſolicited, ſhe implored that he would not make himſelf unworthy of her affections, but that he would give her the ſupreme ſatisfaction of *eſteeming* the man whom ſhe was bound to *obey*. She willingly offered her *days* to the ſevereſt labour, upon condition only that ſhe might paſs the *night* in the boſom of an innocent and virtuous man. She prevailed, and, in the event, not only ſaved her huſband from guilt and diſhonour, but from priſons and impeachments, in which the reſt of the Judges were finally involved.

PATRICK WRIGHT, CONFECTIONER,
in Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Dunlap, Printer,

MAKES all kinds of Confections, viz. Fine Carraway comfits, almond ditto; ſugar plumbs; band ſtrings; corrianders; almond chips; barley ſugar; white ſugar candy; brown ſugar candy; citron peel; raiſins; red currant jelly; black currant jelly; preſerved raſberries; raſberry jams; marmalade; preſerved cherries; calves feet jelly. Biſcuits, viz. macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biſcuit drops, ſpunge biſcuit, Queen cake; Ratafia drops; Savoy buiſcuit; Tunbridge water cakes; Shrewſbury cakes; Mancue biſcuits; almond rockie; royal harts; Torrong biſcuits; orange and lemmon chips; fine ginger cakes; fine capillaire, in bottles.

Said *Wright* has for ſale, ſugars, coffee, chocolate, nutmegs, pepper, rice, alſpice.

N. B. The abovementioned biſcuit and cakes may be had upon an hour's warning; alſo all kinds of paſtry done in the beſt manner, and upon the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe all kinds of tarts, cuſtards, ſyllabubs, wedding and chriſtening cakes. ¶

IMPORTED from JAMAICA,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH P. WHITALL,

RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGARS, COTTON, and GINGER. ¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGROE WOMAN, ſuitable only for the Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Muſtard, Chocolate, and Ground Coffee,
MANUFACTURED BY
WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY,
And now SOLD at their Store, on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, the 5th Door above Arch-ſtreet.
Where Merchants and Shop-keepers, in Town or Country, may be ſupplied, and good Allowances made for retailing.

N. B. They will give the higheſt Price for good Muſtard Seed.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1775. ¶

HORSES TAKEN IN AT
ANTHONY FORTUNE's

LIVERY STABLE, at the Sign of the Horſe and Groom, in Shippen-ſtreet, the ſecond Houſe from Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Horſes at Twenty-two Pounds per Year, Travellers Horſes at One Shilling per Night, good and convenient Graſs Lots, well watered, for Paſture, on the loweſt Terms. ¶ 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGORE Woman, 27 Years old, and two Children, the one better than two Years old, and the other ſeven Months; the above Woman is ſold for no Fault, only for Want of Employ, and is fit for any Kind of Houſe-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

R*UN away, on the 22d inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* James Clemmens, *about* 5 *feet* 8 *inches high, is much addicted to get drunk, and has been brought up as a waiter in a tavern; has ſhort brown hair; a brown broadcloth coat, with pockets in the folds, new crimſon flowered jacket, with old cloth in the back, buckſkin breeches, blue flowered ſtockings, new ſhoes, and an old maccaroni hat. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.*

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775. ‖ ELIJAH WEED.

Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 3, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN HUMBLE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a ſnuff-coloured thick ſet coat and jacket, half-worn, ſtriped linen trowſers, buckſkin breeches, a ſmall caſtor hat, bound with black ribbon, old ſhoes, with maccaroni plated buckles, his hair long and black, wears it ſometimes tied and ſometimes buckled; a genteel looking young fellow, came into the country with Captain Oſborne about three months ago. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH WARNER.

Richland, Auguſt 4, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 26th of June laſt, a BAY MARE, having a ſtar in her forehead, is a natural pacer, about 13½ hands, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ THEOPHILUS FOULKE.

RUN away, in the night of the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in York-town, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named *Margaret Thornton*, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, red hair, ſtrong built, her face and arms much freckled: Had on, and took with her, a browniſh poplin gown, ruffled, a black quilted petticoat, greeniſh lining, a dark brown lincey petticoat, a ſilk handkerchief, two ſhifts, one white apron, one check ditto, an old black ſilk cloak, two pair of old white ſtockings, a pair of black everlaſting ſhoes, two calicoe ſhort gowns, and an old ſingle white handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, paid by

July 25, 1775. ‖ EPHRAIM PENINGTON.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, who can be well recommended as a ſober induſtrious young fellow, either to wait on a family as Coachman, and underſtands horſes exceeding well, or any employment in huſbandry. Enquire of the Printers.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 30th of July laſt, from the ſubſcribers, living in Amity townſhip, Berks county, near the White Horſe, two ſervant men, viz. *Lawrence Carney*, an Iriſhman, a luſty chunky fellow, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has black curled hair; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a green upper jacket with ſleeves, and a ſpotted under ditto, a wool hat, a ſhirt, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, and a pair of leather breeches. The other named *Andrew Mullen*, a ſquat built fellow, with curled black hair, and grey eyes; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a long brown coat, and a ſilk jacket, with a piece tore off the fore ſkirt, a wool hat, ſome ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped ticken trowſers, dirty leather breeches, worſted ſtockings, and old pumps. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CUPP, and JOHN KIRLIN. ¶

WAS committed to the Goal of Burlington, on the ſecond day of this inſtant Auguſt, a certain JOHN PLATT, an Engliſhman, who confeſſes himſelf to be a Servant to Adam Williamſon, of Brandywine Hundred in New-Caſtle County, and who is advertiſed in the *Pennſylvania Gazette*, No. 2432. His Maſter is deſired to come or ſend immediately, pay Charges, and take him away.

¶ EPHRAIM PHILLIPS, Goaler.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodbridge, Eaſt New-Jerſey, on the night of the 23d of July laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Morgan*, about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, down look, brown buſhy hair, ſomething marked with the ſmall-pox, ſpeaks very coarſe, cannot read nor write, is ſomething of a balance maſter, can carry ſticks, rakes, forks or the like, on his chin or noſe, which he may likely do to get liquor, as he has no money, unleſs he ſells ſome of his clothes; he had on, and took with him, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, the one check the other ſtriped, two homeſpun woollen ſhirts, two coats, one brown ſaggathy, one home made cloth mixed blue and white, a pair of drilling breeches, a pair of brown ſaggathy ditto, two pair of tow trowſers, worſted ſtockings, Germantown make, half-worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, one of which is mended with pewter, very clumſily. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ JEREMIAH MANNING.

RUN away, in the night of the 13th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Sam's Creek, in Frederick county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Michael Kinnin*, about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, of a brown complexion, very much freckled, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; he ſtutters remarkably in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, when he went away, one check ſhirt, one ozenbrigs ditto, a pair of tow trowſers, a brown body jacket, with ſleeves, one grey home made ditto, lined with tow linen, blue cloth breeches, a half-worn hat, a pair of ſhoes, and a pair of pumps, almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ BENEDICK LIDDICK.

BROKE into the Paſture of the Subſcriber, Inn-keeper, near Gibbons's Mill, in Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, in the Night of the 15th of July laſt, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed about four Years, branded on the near Shoulder H, and Buttock I, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, two white Feet, ſhod before, paces and trots, appears to be a Hackney by having Saddle Marks. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away; ſhe having been advertiſed in the moſt public Places heretofore, as the Law directs.

¶ WILLIS DAVIS.

Somerſet County, Auguſt 2, 1775.

WHEREAS the ſale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Right Honourable WILLIAM, Earl of Stirling, within my Bailiwick, have been often adjourned for want of buyers; and the ſale of the goods and chattels is now fixed for Thurſday, the 31ſt day of Auguſt inſt. at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and that of the lands for the 5th day of October next; the vendue to be held on the premiſes.---Theſe are therefore to notify the public, that the ſales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are ſatisfied. The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of ſale.

4 W. ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

STRAYED away, the 14th of July laſt, a black Milch COW, of a middling ſize, with ſome white under her belly, a half crop on her right ear, both horns cut. Whoever has or will take up the ſame, and bring her to the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, Philadelphia, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* reward, paid by WILLIAM M'MULLIN. ¶

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, living near the New-market, in Second-ſtreet, an indented Engliſh ſervant girl, named *Betſey Smith*, about 17 years of age, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has ſix toes on one foot; had on, when ſhe went away, an old red ſattin petticoat, lined with white muſlin, a white corded ſhort gown, black bonnet, and new leather ſhoes. JACOB BUNNER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry her off, at their peril. *Auguſt* 8, 1775. §

Saliſbury Townſhip, June 29, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an indented Iriſh ſervant girl, named *Nancy Mackey*, alias *Munks*; ſhe is of a middle ſtature, light brown hair, has a remarkable ſharp noſe, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks a little with the brogue in the pronunciation of ſome words; ſhe had on, and took with her, a calicoe gown, a ſhort gown of ditto, black Barcelona handkerchief, a ſtriped lincey petticoat, a black rattinet quilted ditto, and new black taffaty bonnet; ſhe will, very probably, endeavour to paſs for a free woman, but as ſhe has had two baſtard children, and ran away laſt ſummer, ſhe has not yet ſerved the time of her ſecond indenture. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, and gives notice to her maſter, or brings her home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT SMITH. ¶

FOUND, on the 20th of July, at the upper End of Market-ſtreet, a Bundle of Womens Apparel, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome Perſon newly come from ſea. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-Alley.

N. B. Said *LORT* has two Womens long Cloaks, and a Man's Huſſar Cloak, in his Poſſeſſion, which have been advertiſed before; if the Owners do not apply for them, they will be ſold.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſmall white HORSE, about 13 hands high, natural trotter, he has a little hitch of a pace, he is good in gears and under the ſaddle, he was ſhod new before, about 10 or 11 years old, on his off fore leg, juſt in the hollow of his leg, he has a lump. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living by the Sign of the Buck, in the townſhip aforeſaid, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CASPER WHITEMAN.

IRISH LINENS, of various Prices,

TO BE SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, by

THOMAS M'GLATHRY,

At Mr. ROBERT HUNTER's, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets. §

TO BE SOLD,

TWO valuable NEGROES, a Man and his Wife, both young and hearty, have had the Small-pox, and been bred up in the Country, the Man to Farming and the Woman to Houſewifery, ſold for no Fault but Want of Employ. They have a fine promiſing Male Child, two Years old, that has had the Small-pox, likewiſe to be ſold with them, if the Purchaſer chooſes. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE WENCH, about 25 Years old, with a Female Child, about 4 Years old; the real Cauſe of her being ſold will be made known. Apply to the PRINTERS of this Paper. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SEBASTIAN ZIMMERMAN, Eſq; late of Maxatawny townſhip, Berks county, deceaſed, are hereby notified forthwith to come and pay off their reſpective balances, on or before the firſt day of September next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within the ſaid term, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all ſuch debtors, who neglect to comply herewith, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without further notice.

ABRAHAM ZIMMERMAN,)
§ JACOB MECHLIN,) Executors.

WANTED to purchaſe, or rent, a ſmall Plantation, with tolerable good Improvements thereon, within a few Miles of Philadelphia. Likewiſe two or three Rooms in a good Houſe near the City are wanted.

N. B. A NEGROE WENCH, and the Time of an Engliſh Servant GIRL, very ſuitable for the Country, to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. 6 w.

VIRGINIA, *July* 5, 1775.

THERE is in Prince-William County Goal, three Runaway Servants, viz. *Mattes Brown*, and *Catherine* his Wife, who ſay they belong to the Widow Lippencott in one of the Jerſeys. Alſo a Servant Man, who ſays his Name is *John Charles Bitten*, and belongs to Thomas Smith in the Jerſeys. The Owners are deſired to take them away, and pay the Fees due, to THOMAS YOUNG, Goaler.

Pequea, Salſbury Townſhip, July 9, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday, the 30th ult. a ſmall dark bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, has a remarkably ſmall tail, branded on the off buttock with the figure 9, and ſhod ala round. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner mall have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonaby charges, paid by ROBERT SMITH.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Swanſon-ſtreet, Southwark, near the Sign of St. Patrick, an indented ſervant woman, named *Jane Jackſon*, about 23 or 24 years of age; ſhe is about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, a ſtout fat woman; came from Ireland; is an artful ſly body; run away in March laſt, and was taken up at the Yellow Springs; it is likely ſhe will change her name to that of *Sally Hill*, as ſhe did before; had on, when ſhe went away, a linen cap, a new ſhift, a new black quilt, lined with red ſerge, old ſhoes, with yellow buckles, a blue and white ſtriped ſhort gown, a good check apron, and a check handkerchief. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB JONES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry her off, at their peril. ¶

Cumberland County, ſſ. July 5, 1775.

THESE are to notice the public, that JONAS SELEY obtained an obligation of me, for the ſum of Fifty Pounds, and a note for Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on ſaid obligation or note, for I am determined not to pay the money, as I have received no value for them.

JOHN GRAHAM. ¶

Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, July 11, 1775.

RUN away, laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *John Alderton*, a Barber by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, broad face, middling long chin, thick ſet, round ſhouldered, brown ſhort hair, loves ſtrong liquor, very talkative when drunk, pretends to play on the fife or beat a drum, ſhaves and dreſſes hair well, and is very cunning; he arrived at Annapolis in September laſt, and lived ſome time near that place; had on, when he went away, a jacket of ſuch ſtuff as the Negroes generally wear in Maryland, an old wool hat, tow ſhirt, drilling or Ruſſia ſheeting drawers, white thread ribbed ſtockings, new ſtrong ſhoes, with black buckles, and a cloth under-jacket; he is remarkable for ſize and appearance, and it is believed that he will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and offer himſelf to ſome of the militia companies for a fifer or drummer. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have a reward of SIX DOLLARS, if out of this county, and if within this county Five Shillings over and above what the law allows, paid by WILLIAM BROBSON, Barber. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 9th day of this inſtant July, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Jack Perry*, about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has fair ſtraight hair, is very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thick and large lips, ſtammers a little in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, an old brown waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old half-ſoaled ſhoes, tied with ſtraps. Any perſon that ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN MILLER.

STRAYED away from the Commons of this City, A BLACK COW, with a white Face and two white Feet, her Horns remarkably ſtraight, and a Scar on one of her Teats. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

July 3, 1775. § ANDREW ALLEN.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcribers, in Hartford, Cheſter county, the third of July, 1775, Two Stray COWS; the one a brindle, with a white face, the other a black, with ſome white ſpots. The owner or owners coming and proving his or their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
¶ AMBROSE EMERY.

York-Town, June 23, 1775.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named *Jane Shepherd*, about 24 years of age, has been very ſtout, but fell away vaſtly by being under the Doctor's care, has black hair, one of her eyes always watering, and has often a ſore leg; had on, when ſhe went off, a gown with large red flowers, a lincey petticoat, with ſmall ſtripes, and a black durant quilted ditto, a white linen apron, about half worn, and a pair of new black waxed calf-ſkin ſhoes; ſhe has very black teeth occaſioned by ſmoaking: It is ſuppoſed ſhe will change her name and dreſs, as ſhe had run away before and was apprehended. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, and ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MICHAEL SWOOPE.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be in Cranbury, with a young Iriſhman, named Thomas Johnſton, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has red hair; and a young woman, named Elizabeth Young, about 22 years of age, of a middle ſize, a ſervant to William White, of York-town, who has advertiſed Three Pounds reward for taking her up. ¶

Philadelphia, Seventh-Month 14, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM APPELLEY, a native of Old-England, about ten years ago, reſided in this city; if he is ſtill living, and will apply to the ſubſcriber, he may be informed of ſomething to his advantage; or if any perſon can give information of his place of abode, if ſtill living, or if dead, the information will be acknowledged as a particular favour. DANIEL OFFLEY. ¶

Glouceſter, July 10, 1775.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE, ſituate in the town of Glouceſter, now in the tenure of James Dundas, is very convenient for either ſtore or ſhop-keeper, being well accommodated with good cellars, and has been long occupied in that way, is alſo very convenient for taking in pork; it would alſo ſuit a genteel family, who have an inclination to retire from the noiſe and buſtle of the city; it is accommodated with a very good garden and ſeveral other conveniencies. Any perſon inclining to become a tenant, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A GENTEEL ſtone dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, a well of good water at the door, with about 16 acres of well improved land, part of which is a handſome garden, well pailed in, and ſtocked with plenty of young bearing peach and pear trees, of the beſt fruit, ſituate two miles from the market, in the city of Philadelphia, and joining the Corporation Ferry, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, of which it commands a beautiful proſpect; it is a convenient place for a tradeſman, or gentleman's country ſeat. For terms and other particulars enquire of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the ferry, or at the premiſes of WILLIAM BISPHAM.

AS the partnerſhip of FREEHAUFF and WYNKOOP, Grocers, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes, diſſolved the 25th of July, all perſons indebted to them are hereby requeſted to call and pay off their reſpective accompts to DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who is properly impowered to receive and give ſufficient receipts for the ſame. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accompts, that they may be ſettled.

The buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the ſame place, as uſual, by DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who ſells all kinds of Groceries, at the very loweſt price. ¶

Cheſter County, July 18, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Newlington, near Brandywine, an indented ſervant man, a Roman Catholick by profeſſion, named *Daniel Sulivan*, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, rough faced, grey eyes, a full mouth, thick lips, black hair ſomething curled, with a rough countenance, talks broken Engliſh, much on the brogue; had on, when he went away, an old tow ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, tied with leather ſtrings, and a new felt hat; he is apt to drink to exceſs, when he can get it, and behaves himſelf rudely when intoxicated; he talked much lately of joining General Gage's party, if he could get away. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive, if taken within 20 miles, *Twenty Shillings*; if 40 miles, *Forty Shillings*, and if out of the province, *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSHUA PEIRCE. ¶

New-Caſtle Goal, July 19, 1775.

NOW in the goal of ſaid county, the following perſons, viz. *John Coffy*, a runaway ſervant, from John Brown, in Lancaſter county; alſo *Mary Simmons*, belonging to Emory Sudler, of Newtown, Cheſter; likewiſe a Negroe man, called *Cæſar*, who belongs to Thomas Ruſſell, in Cæcil county, Maryland. Their maſters are deſired to come, in four weeks from this date, and take them away, or they will be ſold for their fees, by ‖ 4 W. THOMAS PUSEY.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away, laſt Tueſday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant boy, named JOSEPH WILKINS, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, clumſy made, dark complexion, and black ſtraight hair: Had on when he went away, an old ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, check ſhirt, ſuperfine broadcloth breeches, a pair of ſhoes, almoſt new, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH BULLOCK.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Scotch ſervant man, named *David Renney*, by trade a taylor, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pockmarked, has long black buſhy hair, and talks pretty broad; had on, when he went away, a long light blue coat and waiſtcoat, with baſket buttons, corderoy breeches, ribbed thread ſtockings, old ſhoes, Pinchbeck buckles, white ſhirt, and a half-worn hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by JOHN COLLEY. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid ſervant.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, at the tavern of Joſeph Braden, on Durham road, in Bedminſter, in Bucks county, a SILVER WATCH, with a china face, ſteel chain, No. 9101, the maker's name *Rogers, London*; a grey ſurtout, with broad needle wrought buttons, about half worn; a new fine hat; a pair of ſhoes, half worn, with round yellow metal buckles. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a perſon who calls himſelf Thomas Boyd, ſays he came from the Forks of Delaware, a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has black hair, about 25 or 26 years of age; had on a ſtriped cotton jacket, a white coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, with a ſtriped red and white ſilk handkerchief. Whoever apprehends the ſaid thief, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get the goods again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive *Six Pounds* reward, and for the goods alone *Three Pounds*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 17, 1775. § DAVID SIMPSON.

*** The thief is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Reading or Lancaſter.

PAUL FOOKS, Notary and Tabellion Public, for the French and Spaniſh Languages, Profeſſor in the College of this City, and ſworn Interpreter for the ſame,

GIVES NOTICE, That he has removed his Office from Second-ſtreet into Arch-ſtreet, at the Houſe in which Mrs. PEEL lately lived, oppoſite the Gate of Chriſt-Church Burying-ground: Where he continues to draw and tranſlate French and Spaniſh Writings, as Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the Forms and Uſages of the reſpective Countries to which they are intended.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh Languages, in the greateſt Purity and Elegance, at his Houſe, Morning and Evening, and at the College at Eleven o'Clock as uſual.

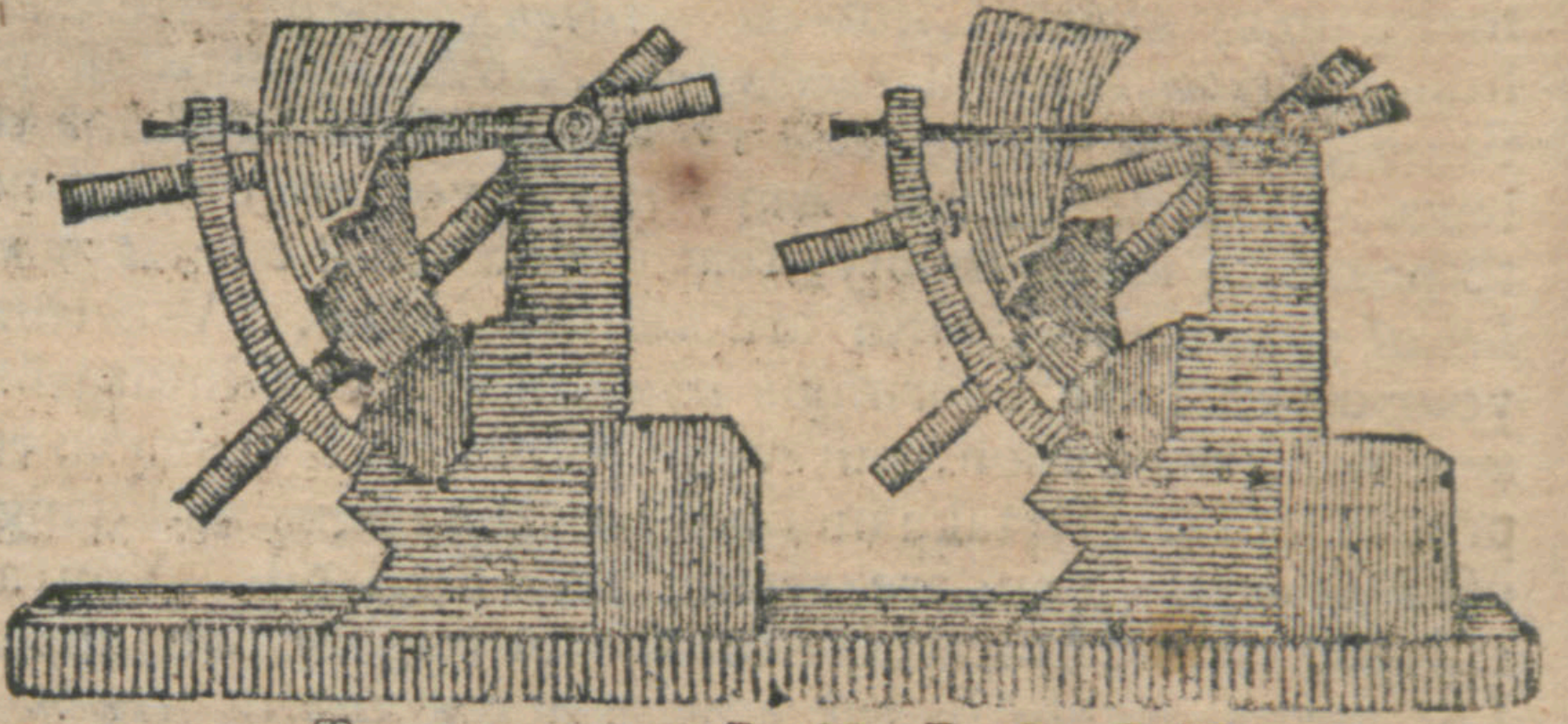
EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Marlborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of July, 1775, two indented ſervants; ROBERT COLEBROOK, an Engliſhman, about 28 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair and combs up before, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on and took with him a new light coloured homeſpun cloth upper-jacket with ſmall metal buttons, and lined with ozenbrigs, a light-coloured ſuperfine under-jacket, about half-worn, and is a little ſhorter than the upper one, brown cloth breeches, a pair of dark cotton ſtriped trowſers, grey worſted ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, and a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, is a miller by trade, and a ſmart active fellow, came from England laſt fall. THOMAS SIMPSON (likewiſe from England) a ſhoemaker by trade, is a lad about 18 or 19 years of age, of a pale complexion, long viſage, buſhy hair, his legs crooked, and walks with his toes much turned in, is about 5 feet high; had on and took with him, a light-coloured ſagathy coat, with a piece put in on the left ſhoulder, a homeſpun ſhort jacket, brown knit breeches, and a pair of leather ditto, dark cotton ſtriped trowſers, a half worn felt hat, a pair of plain worſted ſtockings, and pair of cotton ditto, and ſhoes patched on the ſides. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive for ROBERT COLEBROOK, FIVE POUNDS, and for THOMAS SIMPSON, THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS MAYBURY. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 26th of June laſt, *Patrick Croſby*, a native Iriſhman, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has dark brown hair, ſometimes tied with a falſe club, ſmooth faced, heavy eye-brows, ſquints a little with his right eye, has a ſcar over his left eye, high on his forehead, a thick ſet fellow, ſtoops when walking, has thick ankles; had on, or took with him, a blue broadcloth coat, with white waſhed metal buttons, lined with blue ſhaloon, a ſtriped ſilk and cotton jacket, a drab coloured broadcloth jacket, with mohair buttons, buckſkin breeches, new raccoon hat, two pair of white thread and one pair of grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, with broad carved plated buckles, two linen and two hemp ſhirts, two pair of hemp trowſers, one pair lengthened in the legs; he took alſo with him a large double wrought pocket-book, lined with red durant, and a Jerſey Three Pound bill, printed red, a Fifty Shilling bill and ſeveral others: He is ſuppoſed to have gone away with his half brother *William Ougan*, a native Iriſhman, about 30 years of age, by trade a nailor, ſerved his time with George Moor, bricklayer, in Lancaſter, and, as he ſerved his time out, he will have his indentures with him. Whoever takes up ſaid *Patrick Croſby*, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT CALLENDER.

N. B. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway is deſired to ſearch him, and take what money he has, as he took a great quantity with him, which he ſtole. *July* 5, 1775. ¶



TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber's MILL and WORKS, in the Town of Darby, are in excellent Order for carrying on an extenſive Trade in the FULLING and DYING Buſineſs: Where Cloths Camblets, Stuff, &c. are dyed blue, green, buff, brown, and all common Cloth-colours, and neatly dreſſed; Broadcloths dyed, tentered and preſſed; Linen and Cotton dyed blue.

N. B. Cloths, &c. are received for me by Captain *John Hyder*, at the Old Ferry-Houſe; *Aaron Muſgrave, Nathaniel Donnell*, and *Joſeph Rigby*, Merchants, near the Drawbridge; *Joſeph Vandergriſt*, at the Croſs-keys; *Valentine Weaver*, and *Mary Witbey*, in the Borough of Cheſter; where Attendance will be given once a Week, by AARON OAKFORD,

¶ 12 s. Fuller and Dyer.

Norrington, July 18, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſtant, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *Stephen Archer*; he came from London with Captain Cook in 1773, is of a brown complexion, and has a mark on his right cheek, is 5 feet 5 inches high; had on, when he went away, a jacket of this country whitiſh cloth, with metal buttons, pretty much torn, an old felt hat, grey woollen trowſers, patched on the knees, ſtrong ſoaled ſhoes, with odd buckles, one plated and the other a braſs one, a homeſpun ſhirt, with patches; he is fond of reading News-papers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in the work-houſe, or any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOHN RITTINGER, living in Norrington, Philadelphia county. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Douglas townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, above Falconer's Swamp, a Dutch ſervant lad, named *Henry Rap*, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, black hair, thin bodied, a little ſquint eyed on the left ſide, high hips; had on a new woollen felt hat, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, good ſhoes, a ſhort light grey cotton coat, with a little collar. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 17, 1775. § GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the poſt-office, Philadelphia, an old rediſh brindle COW, with mottled white face, round both eyes two inches circumference is a rediſh colour, her back is bowed up like a hog, wide horns, buſhy ſhort tail, white at the end, and a good deal white on her belly; I ſuppoſe ſhe is gone towards Germantown or Flower-town, as I found her there twice before. Whoever has taken up ſaid cow, and will bring her to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 24, 1775. § WILLIAM RICHARDS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Sunbury town, Northumberland county, a certain James Hamilton *(being in cuſtody for his taxes) he is a thick ſet fellow, about* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high, and has a very remarkable cut upon his right wriſt. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow ſhall have* Ten Shillings, *if taken in the county, and if out of the county* Twenty Shillings, *and reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT M'BRIDE, *Conſtable.*

Auguſt 23, 1775. NUMB. 2435.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.*

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. *Auguſt* 8, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-houſe, on the 4th of September next, at 9 o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Buſineſs; and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finiſhed. The Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, the ſeveral County Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjuſtment, at the Time and Place aforeſaid. All ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accompts and Vouchers, before the 16th of the ſame Month [at which Time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accompts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the Neceſſity of REPORTING ſuch NEGLECT to the Aſſembly at their next meeting.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of LAND, containing 480 acres, ſituated in a high, healthy country, in the townſhip of Eveſham, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, about ſeven miles from Burlington, and the ſame diſtance from Mount-holly, 11 miles from Cooper's Ferries, oppoſite Philadelphia, 4 miles from an Engliſh Church, and 1 mile and ½ from a Friends Meeting-houſe, in Moore's-town; there are, on ſaid plantation, a good framed two ſtory dwelling-houſe and kitchen; a convenient waſh-houſe, and a well of excellent water (with a pump) under the ſame; a good barn, ſtables, corn-crib, ſmoke-houſe, granary, and other convenient out-houſes, three good apple-orchards, and ſundry other fruit-trees; about 200 acres of cleared plow land, which is exceeding good for wheat, or other grain; the whole within good fence, and properly divided into fields; 50 acres of cleared meadow, which is alſo within good fence; the moſt part of ſaid meadow is very good, and much more may be made; the remainder of the plantation is woodland, the greateſt part of which is well timbered. The whole will be ſold together, or part thereof, with a ſuitable quantity of meadow, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer; the title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may have farther information reſpecting the title, and terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. JOSHUA BISPHAM. ‖7ſ6.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Brandywine Bridge, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN O'NEAL, who was born near Cork, in Ireland, and ſpeaks Engliſh very indifferently; he is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, has ſhort ſandy hair, and a ſmooth pale face; had on, when he went away, an old caſtor hat, dark grey coatee, white under jacket check ſhirt, linen trowſers, and old ſhoes, with ſtrings in them: He ſailed with Capt. John Blyth, in the Brig John, laſt June. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter gets him again, ſhall, if 40 miles from home, have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and if 100 miles from home the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

Auguſt 14, 1775. ‖ MARK ELLIOT, junior.

Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on Wedneſday the 2d inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named *John Sharff*, by trade a Cabinet-maker; came laſt fall from London with Capt. Dunn, born in Pruſſia, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high ſtrong ſquare built, large legs, ſtruts in his walk, and very prodigal, light hair, which he wears cued and curled at the ſides, combed up before and powdered, has a down look, pale ſmooth faced: Had on and took with him, a ſuit of deep blue broadcloth made long waiſted, lined with blue ſhalloon, mohair buttons, an old blue coat, larger and lighter coloured than his others which he wears inſtead of a ſurtout, with ſundry other apparel, one check ſhirt, and ſeveral white ones, blue yarn and worſted, white thread and ſilk ſtockings, has a ſilver watch, took ſundry tools, among which is a ſaſh ſaw, with a braſs back carved, his cloths and tools are in a new cheſt about 3 feet long, 15 inches wide and 13 deep; he intended for the Weſt-Indies, but if he ſhould miſs his paſſage, it is likely he will try to get journey work in ſome part of the country; he was ſeen below Newcaſtle, going downwards. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward.

¶ WILLIAM CONNELL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are deſired not to carry him off, nor harbour him at their peril.

Glouceſter County, Auguſt 16, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, an indented ſervant lad, named JAMES MAHOON, between 19 and 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, light brown hair, blue eyes, a treacherous look, and a ſmall ſcar on one cheek; had on, and took with him, a ſcolloped caſtor hat, about half-worn, one white ſhirt, two new ozenbrigs ditto, a rediſh Barcelona handkerchief, a brown fuſtian coatee and breeches, a light coloured homeſpun cloth jacket, without ſleeves or pockets, leather breeches, a pair of blue and white cotton ſtockings, a pair of brown worſted and a pair of blue yarn ditto, neats leather ſhoes, carved Pinchbeck buckles; all his clothes are good and whole. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, paid by JOHN WILKINS, junior.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that he is gone towards New-York, as he was ſeen on board the Bordentown Stage-boat juſt before ſhe failed from Philadelphia this day; or, as he has a ſiſter married to one Peter Brown, a taylor, who lately lived near New-town, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania, it is probable he is gone there. ¶

Talbot County, Maryland, Auguſt 13, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY this evening, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Patrick Boyle*, he is about 6 feet high, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, pretends to be a Taylor, but does not know much of the buſineſs, he is a middling good ſcholar; took with him one brown coat, of a dark colour, made very long, a pair of breeches of the ſame ſort, a pair of ribbed hoſe, a pair of coarſe ſhoes, with yellow buckles, one check ſhirt, one white ditto, which it is ſuppoſed he now wears, a blue and white jacket, old ſtriped trowſers, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by WILLIAM LAVELL. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

A *SPEECH*, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

WILL you, Sir, for a moment condeſcend to conſider the ſituation of the Americans? If they attempt to remonſtrate againſt the power of Parliament as of late exerciſed over them—they are told it is offending againſt the Supremacy of the Britiſh Legiſlature, and they will ſuffer the moſt exemplary puniſhment. If they only pray for redreſs of certain meaſures which they feel as grievances,—the anſwer is, You are exciting an unwarrantable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament, and That too ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed. This exceeds even Roman deſpotiſm, under which Cicero tells us, that *ſervientibus animis, gemitus tamen Populi Romani liber fuit.*

Thus complaint begets accuſation; and accuſation, puniſhment. Yet I do not claim your compaſſion. No, Sir; men contending and ſuffering in the great cauſe of Public Liberty, are objects not of pity, but of reſpect and veneration. I call upon your juſtice, your magnanimity, to approve their virtue, and reſtore their rights.

11th. The Agents of the People have been diſcountenanced, and Governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries.

When Governor Bernard adopted the ſyſtem of inflaming the King and his Miniſters, the Parliament and the People of Great-Britain, againſt the Province in which he preſided, by the moſt malignant miſrepreſentations, the Repreſentatives of the People found it neceſſary to appoint an Agent to convey a true repreſentation of their grievances, and their prayers for redreſs, to the Throne and the Two Houſes of Parliament. Mr. De Berdt was appointed for this purpoſe the 7th of November, 1765. He was admitted, as Agent, at the Board of Trade, without the leaſt queſtion, under different Adminiſtrations, and Gov. Bernard gave his aſſent to a Bill for the payment of his ſalary ſo late as the year 1768.

It happened ſoon after to be the duty of the Agent to convey the complaints of his conſtituents to the Throne, both againſt the Miniſter and the Governor. In this buſineſs, a faithful, honeſt Agent was found exceedingly troubleſome. Such repreſentations were therefore made by the Governor, and ſuch inſtructions ſent by the Miniſter, as incapacitated the Houſe from paying their Agent, unleſs they would have one approved of by the very perſons againſt whom it might be his duty to act. This meaſure needs no comment. It is not in human depravity to deviſe an act of more groſs injuſtice, than that of debarring men of the means of defending themſelves when accuſed, and of complaining when injured.

Repeated application has been made for the removal of this iniquitous Inſtruction without any effect. They have added, indeed, inſult to injuſtice. It lives in the memory and in the indignation of multitudes, who were witneſſes to the indecent ſcene, when the preſent Agent for the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, whoſe character is held in veneration wherever the lights of philoſophy have penetrated, was treated at the Council-table with the groſſeſt indignities that virulency and invective could invent; not only without reprehenſion, but with the moſt manifeſt approbation and encouragement of their Lordſhips. I will venture to affirm, Sir, that there never was an inſtance before, in which a great and grave aſſembly of Judges ſo flagrantly ſacrificed the dignity of place and character to unbecoming ſpleen and pitiful reſentment.

12th. Aſſemblies have been repeatedly and injuriouſly diſſolved.

It is above ſeven years ſince the commencement of this fatal diſpute, and in that time every Aſſembly on the Continent has been repeatedly diſſolved, for preſuming to enter into a conſideration of their grievances. We have ſeen the Secretary of State's order to diſſolve the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, if the Houſe of Repreſentatives did not obey his mandate for eraſing a record of their Reſolution to petition for a Redreſs of Grievances. The diſſolution was punctually executed. The ſame order was ſent to all the other Governors, if the reſpective Aſſemblies did not treat with contempt a Circular Letter from the Maſſachuſetts, to inform them of its having petitioned the Throne for relief. It appears, Sir, from one of the Letters upon your table, that the Earl of Dunmore lately diſſolved the Aſſembly of Virginia, for ordering a faſt to be held upon the calamity of a Town in America being ſubjected to ruin, by being condemned upon ſuſpicion and unheard. This diſſolution left that Colony without a Fee-Bill neceſſary to the adminiſtration of Juſtice; in conſequence of which the Courts of Law have been ever ſince ſhut up, no new Aſſembly having been yet called.

Thus, Sir, this great Prerogative, which was given to be exerciſed only on occaſions of moment and magnitude, when the very being of the State requires it, is unduly employed, at the direction of ſpleen and caprice, to harraſs the People and their Repreſentatives, and ſuppreſs all freedom of deliberation and debate. The general inſtruction to the Governors ſeems to be, "That they ſhall diſſolve their Aſſemblies whenever they enter upon the conſideration of their grievances." Yet, when thus precluded in their ordinary Aſſemblies, if they meet in Congreſs for the ſame purpoſe, their meeting is denominated illegal, and their complaints rejected. The conſequence is, Sir, that they muſt huſh their griefs in ſilence, or expreſs them in that laſt appeal, which will cut them off from this Country utterly and for ever. It would be eaſy to determine ſpeculatively the effects of ſuch meaſures; but we have had full experience, in this country, how miſchevious and fatal the attempt is to ſtifle the juſt complaints of the People, by inſulting their Repreſentatives. Need I, Sir, recal to your mind, that the ſame means were uſed by the Miniſters of King Charles I. when their aim was to eſtabliſh arbitrary government in this country. Your Journals will bear witneſs to the fact, and have recorded it as a grievance. The uſe of ſimilar means infers ſimilar intentions. It is therefore natural for the People of America to feel this proceeding, as your anceſtors did, grievous and alarming.

I have already ſtated the uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions with which their commerce has been burthened: I am now, therefore, to proceed to the great ſource of the diſturbances we lament—the giving and granting the property of the People of America in this Aſſembly, where they are not repreſented. Sir, ſo much has been ſaid on the right to do this, that nothing but inſpiration can throw new light upon the ſubject. You exerciſe the ſole and incommunicable right of giving the money of the People of Great-Britain, becauſe you repreſent them; you claim the right of giving that of the People of America, becauſe you do not repreſent them. Is there no repugnancy in this? The People of Great-Britain are bound by the grants of this Aſſembly, becauſe it conſiſts of Repreſentatives choſen by themſelves, under the controul of a re-election, communicating with the body at large, and participating in the burthen of the taxes they impoſe; the People of America are to be bound by its grants, though it contains not one Repreſentative choſen by them, is not under any controul from them; and neither communicates with them, nor partakes in their burthens. Repreſentation is imperfect in Great-Britain, therefore it ſhould be aboliſhed in America. Copyholders do not vote in Great-Britain; therefore freeholders ought not to vote in America.

It would be endleſs, Sir, to enumerate the multitude of ſimilarly cogent and concluſive arguments on which this claim is founded. I have but one word more to ſay upon it. I ſtand at your bar, Sir, the leaſt of my countrymen in ability; yet I am bold to throw down my gauntlet to the whole hoſt of your Law, and at the hazard of my life defy them to produce one avowedly legal or conſtitutional inſtance of taxation without repreſentation; I mean an unequivocal, unqueſtionable inſtance. Inſtances there certainly are, but they have been declared totally illegal by thoſe moſt ſolemn Acts, the Statute *de tallagio non concedendo*, and the Revolution. If then Taxation and Repreſentation have ever been conſtitutionally united, is not the diſunion of them now a fundamental violation of Conſtitutional Liberty? If the attempt to diſunite them has been legally reſiſted in this Country, how comes the ſame reſiſtance in America to be Rebellion? If it is in conſequence of that reſiſtance only that you ſit here the effective Repreſentative of a free People, upon what principle can you condemn it in your fellow-ſubjects of America? There is no magic in the word Parliament, which makes it neceſſarily compatible with freedom to be bound by its law in all caſes whatſoever. It is the part that the People have in the Conſtitution of Parliament which renders it protective of liberty, gives ſecurity to the ſubject, and makes them happy in living under the Laws only to which they have conſented. Take away this intervention of the People, and Parliament will become only a plauſible inſtrument of tyranny; more formidable than the Decemviri at Rome, or the Ducentumviri at Athens. Yet under this pretext, which I can hardly call ſpecious, That Parliament, not in eſſence but in name, is the ſovereign conſtitutional Legiſlative in all caſes whatſoever, are the Americans to be ſubjected to a Government, in the Conſtitution of which they have no part; and required to pay obedience to Laws, to which they have not given their aſſent. Is it poſſible, Sir, that you can conceive a more compleat and perfect ſtate of ſlavery, than that in which the community is ſubject to a power over which they have no check or controul, in all caſes of life, liberty and property? Yet, in the moment that you are ſubjugating the Americans to this bondage, they are inſulted with the mockery of being told, that your example ought to teach them "to have a due reverence for the "Laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings of our excellent "Conſtitution." To mock them with the excellence of that Conſtitution of which you have deprived them, is putting human patience to the laſt trial, and urging them to deſperation.

So much, Sir, for the right—The expediency of exerciſing it, even if juſt, may be very briefly diſcuſſed.

A multitude of Colonies, as various in their intereſts and abilities as in their ſituations and purſuits, are to be included in one general Tax, impoſed by men who are not, and never can be intimately acquainted with any one of them, ſo as to adapt the impoſition to the ability, the temper, the cuſtoms, and even the prejudices of the People. Sir, it is inevitable that the exerciſe of the right, in ſuch circumſtances, muſt produce ſo many inſupportable ſeverities as to drive the tameſt people upon earth into reſiſtance. It would beget a tyranny worſe than that of Turky. For the Grand Signor and his Divan, abſolute as they are, leave the mode of raiſing the ſums they require to the Provinces themſelves. But there is ſtill a conſideration that would aggravate this oppreſſion. The People are taxed already, and are liable to be taxed indefinitely by their Provincial Legiſlatures. Let us ſuppoſe, then, that theſe two taxing Powers, not communicating with one another, ſhould fix upon the ſame Tax—a Poll-Tax, for example. The Sheriff, who is the Provincial Collector, comes cloathed with the Civil Power of the Crown; the Soldier, who I underſtand is to be the Parliamentary Tax-gatherer, comes armed with the Military Power of his Majeſty. Which of the two is the poor man to obey? or is he to pay double for wearing his head, and more perhaps than the labour of his hands can poſſibly procure? Sir, in whatever light you view this aſſumed Power of Taxation without Repreſentation, it is ſo unconſtitutional, inexpedient and oppreſſive, that no honeſt man, uninfluenced by thoſe prejudices and jealouſies which have been grafted upon men's minds with ten years wicked induſtry, would bear the idea.

The Petitioners, therefore, may juſtly hope, that the firſt moment's cool conſideration will convince you, that to take their property from them without their conſent, is a grievance of the firſt and moſt dangerous magnitude; and that all the Laws to that effect ought therefore to be done away.

[*To be continued.*]

* * *

By the Ship HARMONY, *Captain* CRAWFORD, *from* BRISTOL, *we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, June 13.

ACcording to private letters from Boſton, the King's troops had not more than three rounds of powder left, when they arrived at General Gage's lines, from which it appears that there was either a great neglect, or elſe they ſet out in a very peaceable diſpoſition.

It is ſaid that a proclamation will be iſſued in a few days relative to the late proceedings in America.

It is ſaid, that ſix new compleat regiments of foot will be forthwith raiſed.

A letter from Barcelona, dated May 8, received by this day's poſt ſays, "That the ſmalleſt of the three fleets fitting out at that port, and conſiſting of itſelf of 160 veſſels, was to ſail that day or the next; but it was not known on what deſtination." The ſame letters add, that the number of troops embarked on theſe three diviſions amounted to 24,000 men.

June 15. A proclamation is expected hourly to be iſſued out, as was in the rebellion of 1745, declaring it to be high-treaſon to correſpond with, or to lend any aſſiſtance whatever to the Americans, whilſt they continue in the actual ſtate of rebellion.

June 17. A large train of artillery is now preparing at Woolwich, to be ſhipped off with all ſpeed for America.

Nothing can more evince the utility of the Colonies to the Mother Country, than that, in leſs than twelve months, three millions of buſhels of wheat have been exported from the Continent to England alone, beſides flour.

In a letter, dated April 23, from an officer in Lord Percy's regiment at Boſton, is the following article:—"Our buſineſs was to ſeize a quantity of military ſtores, and the bodies of Meſſieurs Hancock and Adams, who are both attainted, and were at that place enforcing, with all their influence, the rebellious ſpirit of the Provincial Congreſs."

We hear that the Cabinet is much agitated with contrary opinions, ſince the laſt diſpatches from America; Lord North is for conciliatory meaſures, the Bloomſbury party all bluſter; while the cunning Lord R———d is for withdrawing the troops from Boſton, and blocking up all their harbours, ſo as entirely to deſtroy their trade.—Which of theſe meaſures is moſt ſalutary, or which is likelieſt to be purſued, time only muſt determine.

June 20. The burial expences of the Queen of Denmark, private as it was, amount to 3000l. which is to be defrayed, by order, out of his Majeſty's own privy purſe.

No more troops, we are aſſured, will be ſent to America, till the reſolutions agreed to in Congreſs are known on this ſide the water.

Inſurance is advanced ten per cent. on ſhips outward-bound to America.

A correſpondent about the Court, of good intelligence, ſends us the following information. "The General officers are fraught with full powers to give and take: The mode of taxation is to be changed into that of requiſition; and the acts of parliament are to hang over the heads of the Americans, to procure a due obſervance of the terms."

The Miniſtry are alarmed at the preſent powerful military force of Spain, and ſeem determined to put Ireland into a proper ſtate of defence; for which purpoſe, it is aſſerted, four Hanoverian regiments will very ſhortly be ſent thither.

June 22. Yeſterday Lord Stormont had the misfortune to looſe his diamond order, value 20,000l. during his attendance in the drawing room at St. James's.

Tueſday evening a meeting of the Livery was held at the Half Moon Tavern, in Cheapſide, Mr. Saxby in the chair, when Aldermen Haley and Newnham, were recommended as proper perſons to ſerve the office of ſheriffs for the year enſuing. The Aldermen in rotation who had not ſerved the office were then put up, but none of them had any ſhew of hands but Aldermen Thomas, Haley and Newnham, and the majority appearing for the two laſt gentlemen, the chairman declared the nomination in their favour.

At the above meeting of the Livery, Mr. Crompton moved for two reſolutions to be ſubmitted to the Common-hall, relative to the ſubjects right of petitioning the throne, as ſettled at the revolution, which after a ſhort debate was carried nem. con. Mr. Rutt next moved, that the letter from Lord H———d to the Lord Mayor might be read; a copy of which was produced and read accordingly. Mr. Stavely then made two motions to be laid before the Common-hall, the firſt a vote of cenſure to thoſe who adviſed his Majeſty to order ſuch a letter to be ſent, at the ſame time declaring that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, had never till at this period been refuſed to be received by the King upon his throne, and that the refuſal could only be calculated to intercept the grievances and oppreſſions of the people from the ear of the Sovereign; the ſecond a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his Lordſhip's anſwer to the letter from Lord H———d, and for his conduct in defending the rights of the Livery of London; which after ſome little amendments were agreed to nem. con. Mr. Brewer now obſerved, that in his opinion another remonſtrance to the throne at this alarming and critical juncture was highly neceſſary, particularly upon the calamitous ſituation of our fellow ſubjects in America; accordingly one was produced, which was read, approved and carried, without one diſſentient, in the affirmative.

Mr. Crompton moved a vote of thanks, which was carried alſo, to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Effingham, not only for that noble Lord's public declaration in favour of America, but alſo for his conduct in refuſing to draw his ſword againſt his fellow-ſubjects in America.

This morning advice was received from Portſmouth, that the ſhip Sampſon, Capt. Cooper, from New-York, was arrived off Spithead. She ſailed from New-York the 11th of May, and has brought General Robinſon's lady and daughter home, on account of the dreadful diſturbances now in America, the whole country being in the greateſt confuſion.

The opinion of one of the cabinet council at their laſt meeting on American affairs was delivered in the following words: "I ſhould be for withdrawing the troops, "blocking up their ports, and leaving them to ſtarve "among themſelves, in time, but that our merchants on "this ſide would be loſers of two millions in arrears."

Yeſterday five frigates, viz. the Milford, Captain Braithwaite; the Solebay, Captain Bellew; the Lizard, Captain Hamilton; the Actæon, Captain Atkins; and the Arethuſa, Captain Moutry; were put into commiſſion by the lords of the admiralty, as were alſo the Hawke and Beaver ſloops.

Four veſſels of a light conſtruction, and faſt ſailers, are taken into the ſervice of Government, which are to be employed in carrying diſpatches to and from America.

Government are hiring tranſports in order to ſend more troops to America.

Orders are ſent to Plymouth for one of the companies of artillery now lying there to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on the ſhorteſt notice. The abſentees are ordered to join their corps immediately.

The Cabinet, it is confidently reported, is rent into parties, but it is believed that firm deciſive meaſures will prevail, as thoſe, after ſeveral days conſultation and deliberation, ſeem to be moſt favoured by a great Perſonage.

A ſnow that arrived yeſterday in the river, it is ſaid, brings advice, that the grand Spaniſh fleet had altered their courſe, and inſtead of ſtretching for the coaſt of Africa, ſeemed to ſtand over for the Streights of Gibraltar with every ſail ſet.

Portſmouth, June 19. This morning Sir Peter Parker, of the Royal Oak man of war, gave the ſignal for all the ſhips at Spithead to prepare for ſailing; and we hear that next Friday morning, if the wind permits, they will all get under ſail. It is ſuppoſed they are bound for America.

Briſtol, June 24. By the two veſſels arrived from New-York, and one from Philadelphia, we have advice, that the members of the General Congreſs aſſembled at Philadelphia the 10th ult. agreeable to their adjournment, and had then ſat 4 days; that the people at the departure of the veſſels were rather quiet there, waiting the reſult of the Congreſs, though every province is preparing for arms. In the Jenny, Captain Jones, from New-York, arrived the father of Henry Cruger, Eſq; member for this city; who has retired from the preſent unhappy ſeat of general confuſion on the continent.

The American conteſt is become the topic in almoſt every company, in which are partizans for each ſide; who, too oft through prejudice in favour of the party they eſpouſe, haſtily and raſhly applaud or condemn; thus, one being for Paul, another for Apollos, they become divided; happy would it be were both united. Did prudence direct men duly to weigh the deſign, and what may be the end of their actions, many inconveniencies, which they hurry themſelves and others into, might be prevented, out of which they cannot, without great loſs on either ſide, be extricated; many inſtances to corroborate this aſſertion might be produced both in church and ſtate. Ambition fills the mind with a furious ſpirit; which, when it rages in its full force, exerts itſelf in war and blood-ſhed; under its greateſt reſtraint, breaks out in calumny, detraction and partial adminiſtration of juſtice; roots out the very ſeeds of good nature, compaſſion and humanity, and replaceth ſpleen and rancour.—Thus, as the boiſterous winds make the ſea to ſwell and rage horribly, and daſh againſt each other with unrelenting force, dealing deſtruction round—ſo men with heated zeal proceed from warmth to extreme heat, and with furious anger perſecute and deſtroy each other till He, who alone can bid the waves be ſtill, kindly interpoſeth, and ſpeaketh peace to men.

Upwards of 4000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of wheat, have, during the courſe of this week, been bought up here for government, for the uſe of the troops in America.

Imported this week from America 24,150 buſhels of wheat, 3255 barrels of flour, and 90 buſhels of Indian corn; from Wiſmar 2640 buſhels of wheat, and from Ireland 199 ſacks of flour.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 12.

Intelligence was received this morning, that a brig, which was lately taken with proviſions, and carried into Boſton by the miniſterial pirates, returned from thence to Norfolk laſt Wedneſday, having on board 7 officers of the regular army. We do not hear that any ſoldiers are come with them, or are to follow; but it is certain that the Earl of Dunmore's ſhip is now compleated for an expedition, and that his Lordſhip has fitted up thirteen field pieces for ſervice. It is apprehended he intends to commence hoſtilities upon York or James river very ſoon.

It was laſt Wedneſday determined upon in Convention, that only 1000 regular forces ſhall at preſent be raiſed, who will be aſſiſted, as exigencies may require, by 8000 minute-men to be kept in training in the ſeveral counties.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 8.

We hear that four gentlemen, late captains in the miniſterial army, at Boſton, have reſigned their commiſſions to Gen. Gage, from a conviction that the ſervice they were employed in was derogatory to their honour, diſgraceful to humanity, and ſubverſive of the common rights of mankind.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 10.

Since Monday laſt eight companies of rifle-men, of about 100 men each, have arrived from the ſouthward. Four more are daily expected.

Col. Thompſon of the Pennſylvania regiment of riflemen, and a number of young gentlemen, volunteers, from Philadelphia, are arrived. Alſo Captain Morgan's company in 3 weeks from Virginia, being 600 miles.

We hear from Cape-Ann, that a veſſel bound in there from the Weſt-Indies being diſcovered off that harbour laſt Tueſday, ſeveral of the inhabitants went off in a boat to aſſiſt in bringing her in. Soon after, about 30 armed men, from the man of war commanded by Capt. Lindzee, boarded and took poſſeſſion of the veſſel; but ſhe running aground on the Cape, was vigorouſly attacked by a number of men from the town of Glouceſter, who ſoon obliged the enemy to give up the veſſel to the proper owners, and to ſurrender themſelves priſoners. The whole number was immediately ſent to Ipſwich goal, in which 24 of them were confined. The reſt (4 or 5 in number) were diſcharged, it appearing that they had been cruelly forced into the enemy's ſervice. Lindzee was ſo enraged that he fired ſeveral cannon ſhot into the town of Glouceſter, but did little damage.

The army continues in high ſpirits, ardently wiſhing for action; and as the needful is ſaid to be not wanting, we hope they will ſoon be gratified, and tread under their feet every ſon of tyranny on this ſide the atlantic.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Cambridge, dated Auguſt 8, 1775.

"I have ſeen Mr. P——, who left Boſton laſt Friday evening, who informs me it is very ſickly both among the inhabitants and ſoldiery; that many of the inhabitants die broken hearted; that the enemy have entirely diſmantled Caſtle-William, undermined the walls, and intend blowing them up; that ſeveral officers are embarked and ſailed for England, as he ſuppoſes, to give a true ſtate of facts; that fewel is ſo much wanted, the enemy have broke open ſeveral cellars and took waſhing tubs, empty caſks, and all the wood they could find to make fire to cook with, and tore all the rope walks down for the ſame purpoſe; and that ſtrict orders are given, that no mechanic of any kind whatever ſhould leave the town."

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 14.

Friday laſt was conducted to this town by an eſcort, commanded by Captain Melcher, the officers and crew of the armed cutters Margaretta, Diligent, and their tender, taken at Machias, together with that noted friend to government, Ichabod Jones, formerly of Boſton, and a ſtaunch friend to that infernal traitor to his country, T. Hutchinſon. Capt. Moore, of the Margaretta, was killed in the engagement. Capt. Knight, Lieut. Spry, 5 Midſhipmen and Warrant Officers, together with 17 Privates belonging to the above veſſels, we hear are ordered to the more interior parts of this colony.

We hear that laſt Thurſday afternoon a number of Riflemen killed 2 or 3 of the Regulars as they were relieving the centries at Charleſtown lines.

The Hon. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and John Adams, Eſqrs. three of the Delegates of the Colony, at the Continental Congreſs, arrived here in good health on Friday laſt.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 11.

We hear from Weſtmoreland, in the weſtern part of this colony, that laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight about 50 Indians of the ſix nations came to that place, and incamped at a ſmall diſtance from the ſettlement, the next day they came in and delivered a meſſage, which was to this purpoſe.—That they were ſorry to hear of the difference which ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and the colonies—That they ſhould not take up the hatchet on either ſide—That they meant to be at peace with the Engliſh as long as the ſtream ran down the Saſquehanna river—That ſhould differences in future ariſe between us and them, they would try every gentle and healing meaſure to obtain redreſs of the grievance—That as Col. Guy Johnſon had left his habitation, and they were deſtitute of a ſuperintendant, they deſired Col. Butler to take upon him that truſt; and that the place for holding their future Congreſſes might be Weſtmoreland.

NEW-PORT, *Auguſt* 7.

Laſt week a gentleman came to town from Connecticut, who exhibited ſeveral ſamples of ſalt petre, of excellent quality, lately made in that colony, where, as well as in the other colonies, a number of works are erecting for making that uſeful article, and it is not doubted but there will ſoon be a ſufficient quantity procured to ſupply the whole continent for making as much gunpowder as will be wanted.

Auguſt 14. Fifteen tranſports and ſhips of war paſſed by this harbour laſt Saturday, ſuppoſed to be bound to Boſton with the ſheep, oxen, &c. *taken* from Fiſher's and Gardner's Iſland.

The ſame day arrived here a ſhip of war, called the Glaſgow; ſo that we are now *protected* by two ſhips of 20 guns, and one of 16, which is very lucky, as a Spaniſh war ſeems ſo very near, we having never before had any ſhip ſtationed here, for our protection, in time of war.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 17.

The following is ſaid to be a copy of a letter from a gentleman of character in New-Haven, to his friend in this city.

"I have only a few minutes time to inform you by Mr. Alexander, the expreſs, that General Gage has demoliſhed the caſtle. Mr. Hancock ſhewed me a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, dated the firſt of this inſt. that General Gage had ſent all his family to England, and that the whole army would leave Boſton ſoon, it was ſuppoſed he would firſt deſtroy the town; the deſtination of the troops is not known, may it not be for New-York? I hope our people will prepare; the author of the letter ſays, there are 2500 of Gage's men killed and died ſince the battle of Bunker's-Hill; they have buried 30 regulars a week for a long time. There are 3 men of war and 11 tranſports anchored at Fiſher's-Iſland. Mr. Hancock ſhewed me a letter from General Waſhington, which confirms the departing of the troops."

The following is the beſt account we are able to collect, of the late expedition of the Piratical Regular *traitors to the Engliſh conſtitution, and the Britiſh Colonies, in plundering Fiſher's, Gardner's, Plum and Block Iſlands, of ſtock, proviſions, &c.*

The deſign of the regulars to plunder theſe iſlands having been communicated to the inhabitants and proprietors by the Congreſs of New-York, and other intelligences, as early as Tueſday the 8th, there was time to have taken off all the ſtock; and ſome was actually taken off: But ſome differences having ariſen between the proprietors and the Committees, concerning the expence of the buſineſs, before any thing could be determined, the ſhips of the enemy appeared in ſight.—Diſpatches were immediately ſent to alarm and aſſemble the people on the Connecticut and Long-Iſland ſhores, who, notwithſtanding the utmoſt haſte they could then make, were too late to prevent the execution of the felonious deſign of the enemy; who on Friday the 11th, approached Gardner's iſland with the following veſſels and forces, viz. 7 tranſport ſhips, 3 brigs, 2 men of war, 1 ſnow of 10 guns, 1 armed ſchooner of 17 men and 200 regulars, as reported by the ſailors, landed on the iſland, and aſſiſted by 10 villainous tories from South-Hold, &c. took off the following ſtock, &c.

By the account of Benjamin Miller, the overſeer, 1000 ſheep, 30 hogs, 13 geeſe, 3 calves, 1000lb. cheeſe, 7 tons hay, were taken off, and much damage done to gardens, fences, fowls, &c. When they went away, they left on the table half a guinea and a piſtareen.

Signed by BENJAMIN MILLER.

And Atteſted.

The following letter was left by the Commanding Officer, and gives reaſon to ſuſpect that the expedition (as to Gardner's Iſland) was preconcerted with the proprietor, or manager.—The following is an exact copy, viz.

"*SIR*,

"As we have got loaded all the veſſels, I can't come to your houſe according to promiſe, I ſend you account of what I have got off your iſland; ſheep, 823; fat cattle, 59; cows, 3; calves, 3; one of the calves got away: The cheeſe I will take account of.—Send me ſome pigs, fowls and potatoes, and ducks, and ſome bread, and when you come to Boſton, I will ſecure your intereſt to you if in my power. I am very ſorry it is not in my power to come to your houſe, but ſo good a wind we can't ſtay. The hay you muſt ſend an account of by Captain Lawrence. *Sir, I am your's*,

Auguſt 11, 1775.
12 *o'clock at night.*" ABIJAH WILLANT.

Beſides the forementioned ſtock from Gardner's iſland, we are informed, that the ſame crew of free booters took from Fiſher's iſland 26 fat cattle, and about 1000 ſheep; alſo from Plum iſland 14 fat cattle: At this laſt iſland they had only one prize wood boat, and a tranſport brig. On their arrival and landing on one ſide of the iſland, they were fired upon by about 100 of Col. Wooſter's Provincials, who had landed on the other ſide. But it being repreſented to the commanding officer, that the iſland was nearly ſurrounded by a number of the enemy's armed veſſels who would be likely to cut off their retreat, they fired but one volley, which did not appear to have done any execution, and then retired to the main land, when the 14 cattle were taken off.

After theſe exploits, 3 more tranſports appearing in ſight, on Tueſday morning, the Roſe and Swan ſloops of war failed to meet them, in order to make a deſcent upon, and plunder Block-Iſland; the ſucceſs of which attempt we have not yet heard.

It is the opinion of good judges, that only 200 Provincial ſoldiers well poſted on either of theſe iſlands, would have repelled the attack made upon it by the regulars.

We have advice from Huntington on Long-Iſland, that on Wedneſday morning the 9th, 40 volunteers from that place, and many from the parts adjacent, went off to join General Wooſter's forces, but that on the way being informed by falſe intelligence that they were too late, for that the enemy had done their buſineſs and were gone, they returned back, and on their way diſarmed a number of tories at Southhold, and lodged one of the moſt obnoxious (the Rev. Mr. Lyon) under guard in General Wooſter's camp.

The number of men who appeared to oppoſe theſe depredations of the regulars is ſuppoſed to exceed a thouſand—with whale boats ready to have carried them to the ſcene of action: But being deceived by falſe intelligence, and turned back, only one company of about 40 went to Gardner's iſland, where they arrived in time to ſee the enemy under ſail, and in a few hours after their departure.

Aug. 21. Accounts from Cambridge mention, that the Captains Perceval and Sabine, of the marines, Captain Le Moine, of the royal artillery, and a number of privates, of Gen. Gage's army, in all about 90, were lately killed by the rifle men, &c. from the Provincial lines.

The merchants of New-Haven have unanimouſly agreed to ſhip no more flax-ſeed from that place, during the continuance of the preſent diſturbances.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight Mr. Benjamin Mumford, the Conſtitutional Poſt Rider, with the mail from this place, was ſtopped in his way acroſs Conanicut ferry, and taken on board the Roſe man of war; ſuch letters as were directed to perſons at the Provincial camp were ſent to Admiral Greaves, thoſe for Newport, a few excepted, were ſent aſhore:—Mumford was detained on board till Sunday afternoon, when he was, upon the petition of a number of gentlemen of the town of Newport, diſcharged.

Saturday morning laſt Captain Watſon arrived here from Rhode-Iſland, which place he left the Wedneſday before, and informs, That Mr. Philip Demarick, in Boſton, had wrote a letter to Mr. Peter Mumford, of Newport, informing him their Cuſtom-houſe was then open, and buſineſs going on; and that they had permiſſion to trade to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies.

A gentleman belonging to Philadelphia arrived here laſt Friday evening from Boſton, by way of Rhode-Iſland: The 25th of July, lat. 42, he was taken by the Glaſgow man of war, 150 leagues from the land, in the ſhip Charming Sally, Captain Dowman, with 2200 barrels of flour, from Philadelphia for Liſbon, and carried into Boſton the 4th inſtant.—He informs us, that Gen. Gage was diſmantling Caſtle-William, and removing the cannon, with the garriſon, up to town; that near 400 of the wounded ſoldiers had died ſince the battle at Bunker's-hill; that there was not the leaſt appearance of any embarkation among them, and that it was the general opinion among the military, that nothing farther would be attempted by Gen. Gage until he had other accounts from England; that proviſions of all ſorts were ſcarce and dear, mutton 18d. per lb. geeſe 8s. and every other thing in proportion, notwithſtanding a ſhip had juſt arrived from Ireland with ſalt proviſions.

A ſchooner belonging to one Mr. White was alſo taken and carried into Boſton: She was from Philadelphia for New-Hampſhire. Mr. Hitchburn and Mr. White are two of the gentlemen that were taken by Capt. Wallace, with ſome letters for the Provincial camp: They are confined on board the Preſton man of war.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 23.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of this City, dated Cambridge, Auguſt 9.

" We waited on General Waſhington, who I have the pleaſure to inform you is much beloved and admired for his polite condeſcention and noble deportment. His appointment to the Chief Command has the general ſuffrage of all ranks of people here, which I think is no bad omen.

" We viewed the lines, and were truly amazed at the extent and grandeur of the works, conſidering the ſhort time in which they have been erected. The whole works, from Winter-hill to Dorcheſter-neck, form a kind of ſemicircle round Boſton, Winter-hill being the northernmoſt; next comes Proſpect-hill, very properly named from the fine proſpect it affords (from its ſummit) of the towns of Boſton and Charleſtown, the latter now in aſhes, and nothing to be ſeen of that fine town but chimnies and rubbiſh, having been burnt as you know about the 20th of June by the Britiſh barbarians; it affords alſo a diſtinct view of Bunker's-hill, about one mile diſtant therefrom. To the ſouthward of this hill is a chain of breaſt-works and redoubts till you come to Cambridge-river, from whence it is continued along by Roxbury and Dorcheſter-neck, being in the whole extent, as near as I can judge, about eight miles. The two hills appear to me almoſt impregnable, having forts within breaſt-works ſtrongly picketted, and in many places planted with heavy cannon—add to theſe their natural ſtrength from their great elevation. To the eaſtward of Winter-hill lies Penny-ferry, where the ſaid barbarians, out of mere wantonneſs, burnt a houſe a few days ſince, without any proſpect of advantage to themſelves. This day they have been blowing up the Caſtle, the exploſions we could ſee from an high hill in the neighbourhood of Winniſimet-ferry.

" The people bear their misfortunes with aſtoniſhing patience and magnanimity: It is no uncommon thing to ſee thoſe who have loſt one or two houſes, and nearly all their effects, and ſome who have loſt their all, yet you would diſcover nothing of this by their behaviour or countenances.

" Gage has again agreed to let the people come out of Boſton, but will not ſuffer more than two ſmall boats to ply, which bring out about 12 or 15 in a day.—The people ſay great pains are taken to perſuade them to ſtay, by telling them that 30,000 Hanoverians, 30,000 Heſſians, and as many Ruſſians, are ſhortly expected, when they ſhall deſtroy all the rebels at once.

" We have an account from the eaſtward of our people having taken a man of war's tender, and one or two tranſports—the particulars are difficult to gather or aſcertain; however, ſeven marine officers are brought priſoners here, and are ſecured. There is juſt arrived an account of an engagement between our people and a man of war at Cape-Ann, wherein our people had the advantage, but no particulars that can be relied on are come to hand.

" If any men of war or regular mercenaries ſhould be ſent to Philadelphia, I am in hopes my fellow-citizens will give a good account of them. I have pledged myſelf for their good behaviour."

IN CONGRESS, *Tueſday, Auguſt* 1, 1775.

WHEREAS at a former Congreſs it was reſolved, that if certain acts of Parliament, in the Continental Aſſociation enumerated and complained of, ſhould not be repealed on or before the 10th day of September, 1775, the inhabitants of theſe Colonies would not directly or indirectly export any Merchandize or Commodity whatſoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies; and as ſome doubts have ariſen with reſpect to the true ſpirit and conſtruction of ſaid reſolve, to the end that ſuch doubts may be removed,

Reſolved, That under the prohibition, in the ſaid Aſſociation contained, to export to or import from the iſlands of Great-Britain and Ireland, this Congreſs intends to comprize all exportation to and importation from the iſlands of Jerſey, Guernſey, Sark, Alderney and Man, and every European iſland and ſettlement within the Britiſh dominions; and that, under the denomination of Weſt-Indies, this Congreſs means to comprehend all the Weſt-India iſlands, Britiſh and foreign, to whatever ſtate, power or Prince belonging, or by whomſoever governed, and alſo the Summer iſlands, Bahama iſlands, Berbicia and Surinam on the Main, and every iſland and ſettlement within the latitude of the ſouthern line of Georgia and the equator.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, Auguſt 14, 1775.

THE Committee reſumed the conſideration of the conduct of Meſſrs. Blackburne, Aſhton, and John Dobſon, of Liverpool, in ſhipping a cargo of ſalt, per Brig ———, to America.

It appeared that thoſe gentlemen having a full knowledge of the aſſociation of the American Congreſs, had knowingly and willfully concurred in ſhipping the ſaid ſalt, in direct violation of the ſame; that recourſe had been had to artifice and intereſt with the Captain, in behalf of his owner, to influence him to take the ſalt on board; and that the Captain had been expreſly, in writing, directed to inform himſelf of the names of ſuch perſons in America, as ſhould oppoſe or obſtruct the landing of the ſalt, and tranſmit the ſame to England, under the ſeal of the Governor of the province, or (if that could not be procured) of a Notary Public.

Reſolved, That the above be made public, in order that the conduct of thoſe gentlemen may be known to the good people of America; and that the reſolves of the Congreſs with reſpect to ſuch perſons may be ſtrictly and ſacredly carried into execution.

Extract from the minutes of the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.
J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

The Conſtitutional Society in London have ſubſcribed £100 ſterling, for the uſe of the Widows of the brave Americans who fell in the battle on the 19th of April.

On Saturday the 12th inſtant, died at Bordentown, in New-Jerſey, the eldeſt ſon of the Hon. FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſquire. The beauty of his perſon, the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, and his promiſing abilities, endeared this amiable child to all that knew him.

On Sunday morning laſt, after a lingering and painful indiſpoſition, which he ſupported with great *equanimity*, died JOHN INGLIS, Eſq; of this city, in the 68th year of his age; a gentleman who early acquired, and maintained to the laſt, the character of a truly *honeſt man*. Poſſeſſing a liberal and independent ſpirit, deſpiſing every thing which he thought unbecoming a gentleman, attentive to buſineſs, frugal but yet elegant in his œconomy, he lived ſuperior to the world, beloved and reſpected as an uſeful citizen, an agreeable companion, a ſincere friend, and an excellent father of a family.

Arrived at Briſtol. The Elizabeth, Shroudy; Dickenſon, Johnſon; Ann, Fortin; Sally, Ruſſell; and the Morning Star, Price, from Philadelphia. The Shirley, Wade; Jenny, Jones; Dove, Parker; and Hope, Stanton, from New-York. The Oxford, Stewart; William, Ferguſon; and Molly Caroll, Simmonds, from Maryland.

Married. Dr. WILLIAM DREWET SMITH, to Miſs PEGGY STEDMAN, daughter of ALEXANDER STEDMAN, Eſq; of this city.

⁂ The Committee of the county of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet on Friday, the firſt day of September next, at ten o'clock, at the houſe of Jacob Neff, the foot of Cheſtnut-hill, on matters of importance.

⁂ The Members of the Committee of Obſervation for the county of Burlington are deſired to meet at the houſe of John Imlay, in the townſhip of Manſfield, on Saturday, the 26th inſtant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your paſt Favours, and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, when the preſent Sheriff's Time ſhall by Law expire, I do now requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt with him at the enſuing Election, which will much oblige, your Friend and humble Servant, JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been ſome Time paſt voted upon the Return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty Thanks, and being again encouraged by my Friends and Acquaintance, I offer myſelf a Candidate for that Office at the Expiration of the preſent Sheriff's Time, I humbly requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election, which Marks of your Eſteem I ſhall acknowledge with Gratitude, and ever remain, *Your obliged humble Servant,* JOHN BULL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS CASH, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe that have any demands thereon, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, who has a good ſecond hand riding chair to diſpoſe of.

CYNTHIA CASH, Executrix.

N. B. She has a convenient houſe, in an agreeable part of this city, in Second-ſtreet, near the New-market, where ſhe can accommodate 6 or 8 lodgers.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES SUTTON, late of Philadelphia, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, in order to be adjuſted, to WILLIAM COWPER, and ISAAC HOWELL, Adminiſtrators. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground of Daniel Benezet, and others; late the eſtate of Lewis Prahl; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Hay, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet corner, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, containing in front 15 feet 6 inches, and in depth 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ------ ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of John Biles; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GOODS at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, one Silver Watch, with a Silver Face and Chain, two Silver Tea Spoons, marked $\overset{W}{I\ K}$, one ditto, marked $\overset{W}{J\ C}$, one Handle of a Silver Table Spoon, marked $\overset{E}{J\ B}$.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE MAN, of a good Character, who underſtands driving a Carriage and Plantation Work. Such a Perſon may hear of a Place, by enquiring of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the Sign of the George, in Philadelphia.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Auguſt 15, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcribers being credibly informed that ſome evil-minded perſons have raiſed and propagated a malicious report, ſetting forth, that we have entered into contract with ſome agent for General Gage, and are now actually loading a veſſel with flour, &c. to be ſent to ſaid General, at Boſton; which report is utterly falſe, and without the leaſt foundation; and, that the wicked author or authors may be known, and their names made public, we do hereby offer the reward of TWENTY POUNDS, to be paid to any perſon or perſons that will diſcover the author or authors, ſo as they may be proſecuted to conviction.

AMOS and WALTER ALEXANDER,)
JAMES BLACK, THOMAS MAY,) Millers.

BOSTON.
ROMANS's MAPS
Are juſt printed, publiſhed, and to be ſold by
NICHOLAS BROOKS.

THIS Map of Boſton, &c. is one of the moſt correct that has ever been publiſhed. The draught was taken by the moſt ſkillful draughtſman in all America, and who was on the ſpot at the engagements of *Lexington* and *Bunker's Hill*. Every well-wiſher to this country cannot but delight in ſeeing a plan of the ground on which our brave American Army conquered the Britiſh Miniſterial Forces. They may be had immediately, of *Nicholas Brooks*, who is the printer of ſaid Map, at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, three doors above Black-horſe alley. Price plain, *Five Shillings*---- coloured, *Six Shillings* and *Six-pence*.

Frames or Rollers for maps or pictures made in the neateſt manner. Alſo London made Fifes.

THE EXAMINATION of the SCHOOLS, in the ACADEMY of NEWARK will begin on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the public Exhibitions will be on the Day following, where all the Truſtees are requeſted to attend, the more eſpecially as they are then to determine of giving Diplomas to the firſt Claſs. 3 w.

NEAR three Years Time of an healthy ſtrong indented SCOTCH GIRL to be SOLD, about 20 Years of Age, can ſpin, waſh, and do common Houſe Buſineſs, and may ſuit Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

Philadelphia, Eighth-Month 21, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Seventh-day evening laſt, out of a paſture a little below this city, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, trots ſome, his mane hangs both ſides of his neck, ſhod before. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges. DAVID BACON. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt Saturday, from the ſubſcriber, living in Callowhill-ſtreet, the corner of Water-ſtreet, a NEGROE Woman, named Rachel, about 30 years of age, and has a remarkable auſtere countenance. She had on, and took with her, a black bonnet, furniture check petticoat, ſtriped ſhort gown, check apron, a coloured handkerchief, a new Iriſh linen ſhirt not quite made, green ſilk umbrella almoſt new, and a hymn book with the ſubſcriber's name in it. Whoever ſecures ſaid woman, ſo that her miſtreſs gets her again, ſhall have the above reward. *Auguſt* 17, 1775. ‖ MARY DEKLYN.

For BELFAST and GLASGOW,
THE SHIP
CLARENDON,
JOHN DENNISTON,
MASTER,

WILL ſail on or before the 9th of September. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROBERT RITCHIE, or the Maſter on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sim's wharff. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 21, 1775.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1775.

MADE AND SOLD BY
ROBERT PARRISH,
At his houſe in Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan Tavern,

ALL ſorts of *planes*, ſuitable for carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, coopers, &c. which are allowed to be as compleat as any made in London. Said *Parriſh* has a compleat hand from Birmingham, who has been bred a bit-maker, and uſed to work for a plane-maker in London, who makes boring *bits* of various ſizes, from a cooper's bung borer to the ſmalleſt ſized bits, and gimblets of ſeveral ſizes; alſo braces, with braſs or ſteel collars and pads, or any other kind, compleat ſetts of bits fitted to each brace, or any number required, either bright or black; *augers* of any ſize, gouges, chiſels, and ſeveral kind of ſmall edge tools, ſuitable for joiners, carpenters or carvers. He continues to make Dutch Fans, as uſual, and various machines for griſt-mills, ſuch as the rolling ſcreen improved, &c. alſo paper moulds of different kinds, duſters, wire ſtrainers for engines at paper-works, ſieves and riddles wire-work for cellar windows, milk-houſes, &c. chains of various ſorts, and any other kind of wire-work in uſe, wrought by hand or with machines.--- Orders from the country will be diligently attended to.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 23.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves, and the inhabitants of theſe colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in General Congreſs, entreat your Majeſty's gracious attention to this our humble petition.

The union between our mother country and theſe colonies, and the energy of mild and juſt government, produced benefits ſo remarkably important, and afforded ſuch an aſſurance of their permanency and encreaſe, that the wonder and envy of other nations were excited, while they beheld Great-Britain riſing to a power, the moſt extraordinary the world had ever known.

Her rivals obſerving, that there was no probability of this happy connection being broken by civil diſſentions, and apprehending its future effects, if left any longer undiſturbed, reſolved to prevent her receiving ſuch continual and formidable acceſſions of wealth and ſtrength, by checking the growth of thoſe ſettlements from which they were to be derived.

In the proſecution of this attempt, events ſo unfavourable to the deſign took place, that every friend to the intereſt of Great-Britain and theſe colonies, entertained pleaſing and reaſonable expectations of ſeeing an additional force and extention immediately given to the operations of the union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the crown, and the removal of ancient and warlike enemies to a greater diſtance.

At the concluſion therefore of the late war, the moſt glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by Britiſh arms, your loyal coloniſts, having contributed to its ſucceſs by ſuch repeated and ſtrenuous exertions, as frequently procured them the diſtinguiſhed approbation of your Majeſty, of the late King, and of Parliament, doubted not but that they ſhould be permitted, with the reſt of the empire, to ſhare in the bleſſings of peace, and the emoluments of victory and conqueſt.

While theſe recent and honourable acknowledgments of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that auguſt legiſlature, the Parliament, undefaced by the imputation or even the ſuſpicion of any offence, they were alarmed by a new ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations, adopted for the adminiſtration of the colonies, that filled their minds with the moſt painful fears and jealouſies; and to their inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment, perceived the danger of a foreign quarrel quickly ſucceeded by domeſtic dangers in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were theſe anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this ſyſtem to promote the welfare of their mother country. For though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the commerce and proſperity of Great-Britain.

We ſhall decline the ungrateful taſk of deſcribing the irkſome variety of artifices, practiſed by many of your Majeſty's miniſters, the deluſive pretences, fruitleſs terrors, and unavailing ſeverities, that have from time to time been dealt out by them, in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a ſeries of years paſt the progreſs of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, that have flowed from this fatal ſource.

Your Majeſty's miniſters, perſevering in their meaſures, and proceeding to open hoſtilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controverſy ſo peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your ſtill faithful coloniſts, that when we conſider whom we muſt oppoſe in this conteſt, and if it continues, what may be the conſequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our diſtreſs.

Knowing to what violent reſentments and incurable animoſities, civil diſcords are apt to exaſperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourſelves required by indiſpenſible obligations to Almighty God, to your Majeſty, to our fellow-ſubjects, and to ourſelves, immediately to uſe all the means in our power, not incompatible with our ſafety, for ſtopping the further effuſion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the Britiſh empire.

Thus called upon to addreſs your Majeſty on affairs of ſuch moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earneſtly deſirous of performing this office with the utmoſt deference for your Majeſty; and we therefore pray, that your Majeſty's royal maganimity and benevolence may make the moſt favourable conſtructions of our expreſſions on ſo uncommon an occaſion. Could we repreſent in their full force the ſentiments that agitate the minds of us your dutiful ſubjects, we are perſuaded your Majeſty would aſcribe any ſeeming deviation from reverence in our language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehenſible intention, but to the impoſſibility of reconciling the uſual appearances of reſpect with a juſt attention to our own preſervation againſt thoſe awful and cruel enemies, who abuſe your royal confidence and authority, for the purpoſe of effecting our deſtruction.

Attached to your Majeſty's perſon, family and government, with all devotion that principle and affection can inſpire, connected with Great-Britain by the ſtrongeſt ties that can unite ſocieties, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we ſolemnly aſſure your Majeſty, that we not only moſt ardently deſire the former harmony between her and theſe colonies may be reſtored, but that a concord may be eſtabliſhed between them upon ſo firm a baſis as to perpetuate its bleſſings, uninterrupted by any future diſſentions, to ſucceeding generations in both countries, and to tranſmit your Majeſty's name to poſteriry, adorned with that ſignal and laſting glory that has attended the memory of thoſe illuſtrious Perſonages; whoſe virtues and abilities have extricated ſtates from dangerous convulſions, and by ſecuring happineſs to others, have erected the moſt noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave further to aſſure your Majeſty, that notwithſtanding the ſufferings of your loyal coloniſts, during the courſe of this preſent controverſy, our breaſts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to requeſt ſuch a reconciliation, as might in any manner be inconſiſtent with her dignity or her welfare. Theſe, related as we are to her, honour and duty, as well as inclination, induce us to ſupport and advance; and the apprehenſions, that now oppreſs our hearts with unſpeakable grief, being once removed, your Majeſty will find your faithful ſubjects on this continent ready and willing at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and fortunes, to aſſert and maintain the rights and intereſts of your Majeſty, and of our mother country.

We therefore beſeech your Majeſty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciouſly interpoſed to procure us relief from our afflicting fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem before mentioned, and to ſettle peace through every part of your dominions, with all humility ſubmitting to your Majeſty's wiſe conſideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating thoſe important purpoſes, that your Majeſty be pleaſed to direct ſome mode, by which the united applications of your faithful coloniſts to the throne, in preſence of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the mean time meaſures may be taken for preventing the further deſtruction of the lives of your Majeſty's ſubjects; and that ſuch ſtatutes as more immediately diſtreſs any of your Majeſty's colonies may be repealed.

For by ſuch arrangements as your Majeſty's wiſdom can form for collecting the united ſenſe of your American people, we are convinced your Majeſty would receive ſuch ſatisfactory proofs of the diſpoſition of the coloniſts towards their Sovereign and the parent ſtate, that the wiſhed for opportunity would ſoon be reſtored to them, of evincing the ſincerity of their profeſſions, by every teſtimony of devotion becoming the moſt dutiful ſubjects and the moſt affectionate coloniſts.

That your Majeſty may enjoy a long and proſperous reign, and that your deſcendants may govern your dominions, with honour to themſelves and happineſs to their ſubjects, is our ſincere and fervent prayer.

At an Election held on Wedneſday laſt, at the State-Houſe, for chuſing a Committee for the city of Philadelphia and its Diſtricts, the following Gentlemen were duly choſen, viz.

For the CITY.

1 George Clymer,
2 Samuel Meredith,
3 John Shee,
4 Samuel Maſſey,
5 Sharpe Delaney,
6 Thomas Mifflin,
7 Owen Biddle,
8 Richard Bache,
9 Joſeph Read,
10 William Ruſh,
11 Joſeph Wetheril,
12 Samuel Morris, jun.
13 Thomas Barclay,
14 John Wilcox,
15 James Irvine,
16 Tho. Cuthbert, ſen.
17 John Cox,
18 Thomas Lawrence,
19 Jacob Morgan,
20 William Jackſon,
21 John Cadwallader,
22 John Bayard,
23 Samuel Mifflin,
24 Lambert Cadwalader,
25 Francis Gurney,
26 George Schloſſer,
27 Moore Furman,
28 Chiſtopher Ludwig,
29 Jonathan B. Smith,
30 Thomas Prior,
31 Tho. Wharton, jun,
32 William Bradford,
33 Thomas M‘Kean,
34 Benjamin Franklin,
35 Robert Morris,
36 John Allen,
37 Richard Willing,
38 John Purviance,
39 William Heyſham,
40 James Milligan,
41 Charles Maſſey,
42 James Creſſon,
43 Andrew Caldwell,
44 James Meaſe,
45 Benjamin Loxley.
46 Benjamin Harbiſon,
47 Chriſt. Marſhall, ſen.
48 Robert Strettle Jones.
49 Joſeph Parker,
50 Thomas Affleck,
51 James Read,
52 John Benezet,
53 Paul Ingle,
54 Frederick Kuhl,
55 Joſeph Moulder,
56 Timothy Matlack,
57 James Aſh,
58 John Patton,
59 Nicholas Hicks,
60 Philip Bœhm,
61 Jacob Shriner,
62 Daniel Joy,
63 Thomas Leech,
64 Benjamin Marſhall,
65 Francis Wade,
66 William Ball,
67 David Potts,
68 John Linington,
69 Iſaac Howell,
70 Joſeph Watkins,
71 Chriſtopher Pechin,
72 Peter Lloyd,
73 Nathaniel Brown,
74 William Wiſter,
75 Joſeph Dean,
76 Jacob Barge.

For the NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

77 John Dickenſon,
78 Charles Thompſon,
79 Iſaac Coates,
80 William Maſters,
81 John Britton,
82 Joſ. Copperthwaite,
83 William Coates,
84 Thomas Hopkins,
85 Thomas Britton,
86 John Williams,
87 John Brown,
88 George Leib.

For SOUTHWARK.

89 Richard Dennis,
90 Joſeph Blewer,
91 Joſeph Marſh,
92 John Duche,
93 Joſeph Huddle,
94 Thomas Caſdrop,
95 Silas Engles,
96 John William Annis.
97 Benjamin Jones.
98 Samuel Moore,
99 Charles Alexander,
100 William Drewry.

We the ſubſcribers, being appointed Judges of this election, do certify, that the above gentlemen were duly choſen as a Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to continue for ſix months from the date hereof.

Joſeph Falconer,
Joſeph Marſh,
John Duche,
John Williams,
John Britton.
Reynold Keen,
John Bayard,
Robert Strettle Jones,
Joſeph Watkins.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 17th of Auguſt inſtant, a certain *John Caſperſon*, about 20 years of age, a ſmall fellow, of a ſandy complexion, round ſhouldered; he is a lad much given to drink and company; had on, when he went away, a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, a ſnuff coloured coatee jacket, half-worn hat and ſhoes, a fine ſhirt, worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† SAMUEL PAUL.

Hanover Townſhip, York County, Auguſt 3, 1775.

RUN AWAY, laſt night, from the Subſcriber, living near M‘Caliſter's Town, York County, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, *named* REDMAN CONTEN, *about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has black hair, and pretty much freckled; had on, when he went away, a new hat, bound round the brim, a light brown broadcloth jacket, with ſleeves, one fine ſhirt, one coarſe ditto, a pair of check trowſers, and a pair of pumps. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* THREE POUNDS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* LEONARD MIDDLECAFF. †

JOHN VENUCANE is hereby deſired to return to his Maſter, in order to teach School, or otherwiſe make Satisfaction, as *Daniel Venucane*, who was to have performed his Engagements, has not been as good as his Promiſe. If ſaid *John Venucane* ſhould neglect this Notice, his Maſter will be under the Neceſſity of offering a Reward for bringing him Home.--- Perſons having Knowledge of ſaid *Venucane* are requeſted to inform him of this Advertiſement. *Auguſt* 15, 1775. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, *Gabriel Schuller*, did, on or about the middle of October laſt, execute to *Jacob Schneider*, of Reading, Berks county, a BOND, for the payment of *Thirty-four Pounds*, and as I have never received from the ſaid *Jacob Schneider* any conſideration for the ſame, I do therefore forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until I am compelled thereto by law.

§ GABRIEL SCHULLER.

Berks County, Auguſt 12, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of Reading, in the ſaid county, the following perſons, viz. *Richard Tomlinſon*, an Engliſhman, and *John Barret*, an Iriſhman, as they ſay, they belong to one Witgraff, in Annapolis, in Maryland, under the care of John Morriſon and Birton Witgraff, run away near Harris's Ferry; and *Elizabeth Hends*, an Iriſh ſervant girl, belonging to Benjamin Wollis, at the Sign of the Compaſs, in Lancaſter county. Their maſters are deſired to come, in four weeks from this date and take them away, or they will be ſold for their charges, by PAUL KERBER, Goaler. ¶

Chriſtiana Bridge, Eighth-Month 13, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Charle O'Neal*, a luſty well ſet fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, browniſh buſhy hair, about 20 years of age; had on and took away, two pair of ſhoes, one whereof dogſkin, one pair of white thread ſtockings, two pair of old blue and white trowſers, coarſe white ſhirts, one pair of almoſt new leather breeches, a darkiſh coloured fine jean veſt, lately made out of an old coat, which will appear by part of the button holes being ſewed up, a ſhort ſkirted old lightiſh coloured cloth coat, a new felt hat; alſo took with him ſeveral things tied up in a bundle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LEWDEN. ¶

Three-Mile-Run, Auguſt 14, 1775.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at Three-Mile-Run, near New-Brunſwick, between the 10th and 11th inſtant, a black HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 7 years old, a blaze in his forehead, and one white hind foot, paces chiefly, but can trot; alſo a ſaddle, almoſt new, with a ſpotted ſwanſkin ſaddle-cloth, and yellow binding. Whoever ſecures the horſe, thief and ſaddle, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have SEVEN DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN BENNET. §

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 4th of June laſt, a ſmall BLACK MARE, no brand to be ſeen, nor ear-mark, a few white hairs in her forehead, and looks as if ſhe had been hip-ſhot. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. THOMAS PUTTEN. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Thurſday, the 10th of Auguſt, 1775, a mouſe coloured HORSE, about 3 years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, ſhod before, and has a white ſtar in his forehead. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ HENRY WITMER.

CASH to be paid immediately for a Servant, who underſtands the Trade of a BLACKSMITH. Any Perſon having ſuch a One to diſpoſe of, by enquiring of the Subſcriber, living in Leacock Townſhip, Lancaſter county, will find a Purchaſer, if the Terms are agreeable to him.

Auguſt 14, 1775. § JAMES SCOTT.

HAMILTON AND LEIPER, TOBACCONISTS,

HAVE removed from Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, to the north-eaſt corner of Water and Spruce-ſtreets, three doors below the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, where they manufacture, in the beſt manner, all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco as uſual.

The ſingular encouragement their Scotch Snuff has met with from their friends and the public in general, will enable them to make ſuch improvements on this manufactory, as will render it as deſirable as any ever imported from London. *T. f.*

HORSES TAKEN IN AT *ANTHONY FORTUNE*'s

LIVERY STABLE, at the Sign of the Horſe and Groom, in Shippen-ſtreet, the ſecond Houſe from Third-ſtreet, near the New-market, Philadelphia. Horſes at Twenty-two Pounds per Year, Travellers Horſes at One Shilling per Night, good and convenient Graſs Lots, well watered, for Paſture, on the loweſt Terms. ¶ 6 W.

Muſtard, Chocolate, and Ground Coffee, MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAM NORTON, and COMPANY,

And now SOLD at their Store, on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, the 5th Door above Arch-ſtreet.

Where Merchants and Shop-keepers, in Town or Country, may be ſupplied, and good Allowances made for retailing.

N. B. They will give the higheſt Price for good Muſtard Seed.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1775. ¶

IMPORTED from JAMAICA, AND TO BE SOLD BY JOSEPH P. WHITALL,

RUM, MUSCOVADO SUGARS, COTTON, and GINGER. ¶ 6 w.

PATRICK WRIGHT, CONFECTIONER,

in Market-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Dunlap, Printer,

MAKES all kinds of Confections, viz. Fine Carraway comfits, almond ditto; ſugar plumbs; band ſtrings; corrianders; almond chips; barley ſugar; white ſugar candy; brown ſugar candy; citron peel; raiſins; red currant jelly; black currant jelly; preſerved raſberries; raſberry jams; marmalade; preſerved cherries; calves feet jelly. Biſcuits, viz. macaroons, dyet loaves, pound cake, biſcuit drops, ſpunge biſcuit, Queen cake; Ratafia drops; Savoy buiſcuit; Tunbridge water cakes; Shrewſbury cakes; Mancue biſcuits; almond rockie; royal harts; Torrong biſcuits; orange and lemmon chips; fine ginger cakes; fine capillaire, in bottles.

Said *Wright* has for ſale, ſugars, coffee, chocolate, nutmegs, pepper, rice, alſpice.

N. B. The abovementioned biſcuit and cakes may be had upon an hour's warning; alſo all kinds of paſtry done in the beſt manner, and upon the ſhorteſt notice; likewiſe all kinds of tarts, cuſtards, ſyllabubs, wedding and chriſtening cakes. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 22d inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James Clemmens, *about 5 feet 8 inches high, is much addicted to get drunk, and has been brought up as a waiter in a tavern; has ſhort brown hair; a brown broadcloth coat, with pockets in the folds, new crimſon flowered jacket, with old cloth in the back, buckſkin breeches, blue flowered ſtockings, new ſhoes, and an old macaroni hat. Whoever ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.*

Philadelphia, July 31, 1775. ‖ ELIJAH WEED.

TO BE SOLD BY ISRAEL PEMBERTON,

AN *ENGLISH* SERVANT LAD, who hath upwards of five Years to ſerve; he writes a good Hand, and has worked ſome Time at the Shoemaker's Trade. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Auguſt 30, 1775. NUMB. 2436.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.*

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. *Auguſt* 8, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-houſe, on the 4th of September next at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, to attend that Buſineſs; and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by Adjournments from Day to Day until the whole is finiſhed. The Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, the ſeveral County Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective Accompts prepared for Examination and Adjuſtment, at the Time and Place aforeſaid. All ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accompts and Vouchers, before the 16th of the ſame Month [at which Time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accompts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the Neceſſity of REPORTING ſuch NEGLECT to the Aſſembly at their next meeting.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen Tavern, To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'Clock.

Auguſt 30, 1775. ÆNEAS URQUHART, Secretary.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with Gratitude, I return you my ſincere and unfeigned Thanks for your paſt generous-ſpirited Favours; encouraged thereby, I again humbly offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, my third and laſt Year, and ſincerely ſolicit the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt for that Purpoſe at the next Election, which ſhall ever be had in the moſt grateful remembrance by, GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend and humble Servant,

Philad. Aug. 24, 1775. WILLIAM DEWEES.

TO BE SOLD BY

DAVID SPROAT,

CHOICE muſcovado ſugar; Jamaica ſpirit; excellent red Port and Sherry wines, in bottles; Carolina tar, and pinkroot; ſhips cabouſes; low priced broadcloths, well aſſorted; mens and womens ſhoes; channelled pumps; mens knit ribbed worſted ſtockings; a few fine damaſk table-cloths, very large; fine linens; Scotch threads and carpets; and an aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Caſks and Boxes,

OLD LISBON WINE,

SOFT SHELLED ALMONDS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE

TENERIFFE WINE,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY,

Who have alſo,

OLD Barbados Spirit, by the hogſhead or quarter-caſk; Weſt-India Rum; Muſcovado Sugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; Madeira Wine; Port Wine, by the quarter-caſk or dozen; and Rhubarb, in ſmall boxes. 4 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, ſituated in Oxford townſhip, Suſſex county, in Weſt-Jerſey, at a place called MOUNT-NO-MORE, adjoining on land of Doctor William Shippen, land ſurveyed to John Reading and Joſeph Hollingſhead, Eſquires, and land of Abraham Hoowy; this tract lies convenient to be divided, as it may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Alſo 340 acres of pine and oak LAND, lying on the Head of the Branches of Cooper's Creek, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, joining land of Samuel Clements, Eſq; and land late Abraham Porter's. Likewiſe 5 acres of cedar ſwamp, in the townſhip of Northampton, Burlington county, lying in a cedar ſwamp, called The Bear Swamp, and joining ſwamps late Samuel Woolman's. For terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

6 W. WILLIAM HEWLINGS.

Eighth-Month 17, 1775.

ALL perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM TEMPLE, late of Pennſbury, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to receive their pay; and all perſons that are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted immediately to pay their reſpective balances, on or before the 8th day of September next, when attendance will be given, at the houſe of James Bennet, for the purpoſe of receiving the ſame. JAMES BENNET, and JAMES MARSHALL, Executors. §

Carliſle, Auguſt 15, 1775.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, bought a piece of LAND, in Rye townſhip, Cumberland county, of a certain JAMES NEVILL, for which I gave him five Notes, for Five Pounds each, one payable the 11th of October 1773, the others payable on the 11th of October in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignments on ſaid Notes, as I am determined not to pay them, until the ſaid NEVILL makes me a proper title to the ſaid LAND, which he has hitherto refuſed to do.

‖ 2 w. DAVID SCOBEY.

Auguſt 18, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Pennſbury, Cheſter county, near Brandywine, on or about the 16th inſtant, a BAY GELDING, near two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a blaze, black mane and tail with a ſwitch, remarkably long ſided and hollow backed, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, if taken 30 miles from home, and THIRTY SHILLINGS, if 15 miles, and ſo in proportion for any leſs diſtance, with reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BRINTON. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Weſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, the 14th of May laſt, a red COW, with a white Face, and cut Horns. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. JAMES NISBET. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

A SPEECH, intended to have been delivered in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in Support of the *AMERICAN CONGRESS' PETITION* to the *KING.*

(Continued from our laſt.)

14th. BOTH Houſes of Parliament have reſolved that Coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a Statute paſſed in the 35th *H.* VIII. and in conſequence thereof, attempts have been made to enforce that Statute. An Act was paſſed in the 12th year of his Majeſty's Reign, directing that perſons *charged* with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the Realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any Shire or County within the Realm; whereby the inhabitants of theſe Colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that Statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

Sir, by the operation of this Law, every poſſibility of proving his innocence, under a charge the moſt grievouſly puniſhable of any in our Law, is taken away from every man in America. The giving him the indictment, and names of the witneſſes againſt him, a certain number of days before his trial, which are proviſions by Law in all proſecutions for Treaſon, to prevent ſurpriſe, and enable the accuſed to be prepared for his defence againſt ſo heavy a charge, would be utterly ineffectual.* For to what end would a few days be given to a man whoſe witneſſes were three thouſand miles diſtant? There is no compulſory proceſs in the Courts here, to call witneſſes from America. And if there were, there is no time to ſerve it. The procraſtination that would furniſh this time, were it attainable, would neceſſarily ſubject the accuſed to a long impriſonment and imputation, that might be ruinous to his health, his credit, and his affairs. Were thoſe who could exculpate him ever ſo able and willing to undertake ſo long and expenſive a voyage, yet not knowing the charge, and ſtill leſs the particular parts of it to which his evidence ſhould be directed, how is it poſſible he ſhould come prepared for his defence? The character of thoſe witneſſes who ſupport a criminal accuſation is very material in a man's defence. But without knowing who theſe witneſſes are till he is brought here, in what manner is he to prove the infamy of their character, or the premeditated malice of their teſtimony, however notorious in America? In theſe circumſtances, who is it could eſcape from a proſecution for treaſon, ſupported by all the powers of government? When, from the nature of the proceeding, accuſation becomes evidence, and trial conviction, who is it will eſcape puniſhment? The tyranny of Imperial Rome was a ſtranger to ſuch violence as this. The appeal to Cæſar was in behalf of the accuſed, and at his option, not in that of the accuſer. Nor is it wonderful that this law is of a deeper die than any other arbitrary inſtitution, ſince it was made in the reign of the moſt abhorred tyrant that ever trampled upon the rights of humanity. It was "particularly in this "bloody reign of Henry VIII. that the ſpirit of invent- "ing new and ſtrange treaſons was revived†."

The law for bringing over perſons charged with certain felonies is big with the ſame injuſtice. It muſt be obſerved, that the ground of ſubjecting the American to be dragged, like a felon, three thouſand miles from his family, his friends, and his affairs, is a—*Charge* only; therefore, a man of the beſt character in America may, at the charge of the baſeſt, be ſeized upon, forced to Great-Britain in chains, and when brought to his trial, if no evidence appear againſt him, he is diſmiſſed, after perhaps half a year's impriſonment, to return as he can to his afflicted friends. I have taken the moſt favourable ſuppoſition of no evidence appearing againſt him; becauſe ſhould any appear, however refutable or irreputable it may be, yet, as he cannot have any for him, he muſt fall an inevitable ſacrifice, not to his crime, but to the cruelty and injuſtice of the law.

Is there, Sir, a man in this Houſe, or in this kingdom, who could ſleep in peace while ſuch an inſtrument of oppreſſion and of death hung over his head? Reverſe the propoſition, and ſuppoſe any one of you liable to be ſeized upon, and tranſported to America, to be tried for felony, upon a charge only. What would be your feelings, your anxieties, your reſentments? Even ſuch are thoſe of America. And are you then ſurpriſed that all America is in reſiſtance to ſuch Laws?—Can you call that reſiſtance criminal, much leſs Rebellion? You would yourſelves reſiſt no doubt, and boldly hazard every extremity rather than ſubmit to Laws fundamentally cruel and unjuſt.

But, Sir, I have heard it ſaid, that the dignity of Parliament is wounded by this reſiſtance. Can any man, then, ſo torture language as to call deſpotiſm dignity? Can you ſo err from common ſenſe as not to know, that true dignity conſiſts in doing right, and maintaining juſtice? It is a ruffian dignity at leaſt, that becauſe it has done wrong, perſeveres in it; and ſubſtitutes will and error, for juſtice and reaſon.

The reſiſtance complained of is the natural conſequence of theſe cauſes. Judge Blackſtone ſhall be my witneſs:— "Indeed it is found by experience," ſays he, "that "whenever the unconſtitutional oppreſſions, even of the "Sovereign Power, advance with gigantic ſtrides, and "threaten deſolation to a State, Mankind will not be rea- "ſoned out of the feelings of humanity, nor will ſacri- "fice their Liberty by a ſcrupulous adherence to political maxims, which were originally eſtabliſhed to pre- "ſerve it*."

The laſt Seſſions of Parliament, Sir, outſtripped very far the exceſſes of thoſe which preceded it. A Bill then paſſed the late Houſe to block up the Port of Boſton for the offence of ſome unknown perſons, who had deſtroyed a cargo of tea belonging to the Eaſt-India Company. This dreadful indiſcriminate puniſhment, involving thouſands in ruin for the offence of a few, was inflicted in violation of the firſt and eternal principle of law and juſtice, in condemning perſons without their being called upon to anſwer, without their being permitted to hear the evidence againſt them, or to make their defence. It was in vain urged,—"That if judgment were immediately to "follow accuſation, the accuſed unacquainted with the "charge, and debarred from defending themſelves, every "fence againſt falſe accuſations would be pulled down, "juſtice would no longer be a ſhield, nor innocence an "exemption from puniſhment†." The conditions of the Bill were ſuch, as it was impoſſible for the Town to perform; and though the innocence of moſt of the inhabitants was certain, the guilt of any of them problematical, yet it amerced them immediately and irreparably to the amount of ſome hundred thouſand pounds by ſtopping their trade—condemned thouſands to beggary and want by rendering their uſual occupations impracticable—and even after all theſe ſufferings, and the performance of ſuch conditions, the reſtoration of their Port and property, or any part of it, was ſuffered to depend ſolely upon the will of the Crown. Sir, I challenge the hiſtory of human actions to produce an inſtance in which the cruelty, the cunning, the malignity of man's heart has contrived an act of more violent injuſtice, and abſurd oppreſſion. This, however, was ſoon followed by a Bill, empowering the Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that Province to another Colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial.

The manifeſt operation, Sir, of this Bill, and indeed you know it was the intention of it, is to encourage the ſoldiery to ſlaughter the people, by exempting them from all apprehenſion of legal puniſhment; for it is in the power of the Governor to create ſuch obſtructions as effectually to prevent juſtice from overtaking the guilty, whom he may protect.

I muſt again wiſh, Sir, for the honour of the late Houſe, that the annals of human barbarity could produce a ſimilar inſtance of enormous wickedneſs.

A third Bill, Sir, ſoon followed for altering the chartered Conſtitution of Government in the ſame Province. The effect of that alteration was, to make the middle branch of the Legiſlature depend upon the appointment and pleaſure of the Crown—to make Juries, who were before choſen fairly and indifferently by lot, ſummonable by the Sheriffs, who are appointed by the Crown—and to forbid all Town-meetings but at the pleaſure of the Governor. Thus a moſt arbitrary Conſtitution was eſtabliſhed upon the ruin of their former free one; and their Charter, ſolemnly granted under the Great Seal of England, was ſubverted without any legal proceſs, without any pretence or proof of forfeiture. Upon what tenure, Sir, I beſeech you, do the Americans hold their liberties, if every wind may thus waft over to them the ſubverſion of the old, and the eſtabliſhment of a new Conſtitution? What moment's peace or ſecurity can they enjoy, if the freedom ſacredly ſecured to them by Charter, and ſanctioned by the poſſeſſion of centuries, may to-morrow be converted into arbitrary power, eſtabliſhed over them unapprized, unſummoned, unrepreſented and unheard?

Hitherto, Sir, the grievances which the Petitioners ſtate, has reſpected their civil liberties only—the Quebec-Act eſtabliſhing the Roman Catholic religion and the French laws by the abolition of thoſe of England alarms their religious feelings. As the Act extends the limits of that Province, in which Popery and Deſpotiſm are eſtabliſhed, ſo as almoſt to encircle the free Proteſtant Colonies, it wears the alarming appearance of a plan being fixed for reducing all the Provinces to the ſame civil, and perhaps religious bondage. Thoſe who conſider how long and juſtly jealous we have been of the Roman Catholic religion, how many laws have been made from time to time to guard us againſt its approach, will not be ſurpriſed at their fears. I believe this nation would not remain long quiet, if an Act were to paſs for eſtabliſhing the profeſſion of that religion in Ireland. But it is yet more alarming to the Americans, becauſe they have ſeen that the encouragement of that religion is a ſettled ſyſtem with the preſent Miniſtry. They are perſuaded of this from having ſeen it eſtabliſhed in Grenada by the King's Prerogative. In the year 1771, by the orders of the Secretary of State, Roman Catholics were admitted into both Houſes of the Legiſlature of that Iſland, in conſequence of which Aliens and Roman Catholics are veſted with both Legiſlative and Judicial authority by the power of the Crown, expreſly againſt Law, and in violation of every precaution and principle of the Revolution. If this Houſe ſhould ever be pleaſed to revive its ſleeping powers of controul over his Majeſty's Miniſters, this dangerous and illegal exerciſe of the Prerogative will meet with the puniſhment it deſerves.

Were the fears of your fellow-ſubjects ever ſo imaginary, ſome indulgence would, I preſume, be due to them upon ſo nice a ſubject. But when they are ſo well founded, I truſt this honourable Houſe will relieve them by repealing an Act, fraught with principles, both civil and religious, directly repugnant to thoſe ſecured by the ever-glorious Revolution.

The laſt Act of that eventful Seſſion, which cloſes the detail of American grievances, was, "For the better "providing ſuitable quarters for officers and Soldiers in "his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America."

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* By the 2d Ann, c. 21. all perſons indicted for High-Treaſon, or Miſpriſion thereof, ſhall have not only a copy of the Indictment, but a liſt of all the Witneſſes to be produced, and of the Jurors empannelled, with their profeſſions and places of abode, delivered to him ten days before the trial, and in the preſence of two witneſſes; the better to prepare him to make his challenges and *defence.*

† Blackſtone's Comm. V. IV. p. 86.

* Blackſtone's Comm. V. I. p. 245.

† See the firſt Petition of the American Gentlemen in London

To encourage the Provinces to be at the expence of building barracks, an Act was paſſed ſome years ago to exempt the inhabitants of ſuch places as did ſo from having the ſoldiers quartered upon them; in conſequence of which barracks were built in many of the Colonies at the expence of the People. In the year 1768, Governor Bernard diſpenſed with the Law by his Prerogative [‡]; but this being thought, even by the Miniſtry, a little preſumptuous, they came to the laſt Parliament, as the patrons of all violence and injuſtice, and obtained a diſpenſation from keeping the Public Faith here, after the conditions had been performed there. Under ſo ſhameful a violation of Parliamentary Faith, what confidence, what reſpect can you deſire from America? What other bond of Government will be left you, but fear? And let me aſk in the words of the ſagacious Beccaria, “ What “ ought we to think of that Government which has no “ other means of managing the ſubject, but fear?”

Theſe, Sir, are the grievances under which the Petitioners groan; grievances, which receive ten-fold exaſperation from the bitter reflection of their being inflicted by the Parental Land, from which they expected benefits and bleſſings. The complaints, therefore, are forced from hearts bleeding with the moſt poignant injuries, and overwhelmed with the apprehenſion of impending deſtruction. Amid the dark cloud of ills and horrors that ſurround them, the remembrance of thoſe ties which united them to this country, the recollection of the reſpect and affections which they are to violate, deepens the diſtreſs, and doubles the horror of their ſituation. They lament that they are upon the eve of being “ expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs, “ by a contention with that Nation, in whoſe parental “ guidance on all important affairs, they have hitherto, “ with filial reverence, conſtantly truſted.”—*Sunt lachrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.* The Parent Heart will at length feel, the ſupplications of her children will be heard, and ſhe will pour the balm of pity and redreſs upon the wounds ſhe has inflicted. Then, too, I ſhall hope, Sir, that your indignation will fall on thoſe dangerous and deſigning men, who daringly interpoſing themſelves between the Parent Country and her affectionate Colonies, have, for ſeveral years paſt, been inceſſantly employed to diſſolve every tie that united us, by abuſing the Royal Authority, miſrepreſenting the intentions and actions of your American fellow-ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate projects of avarice and ambition. Then, Sir, it will be ſeen who they are, who, by ſecret accuſation and open provocation, by treacherous private letters, or inſidious public ſpeeches, have miſrepreſented That and miſled This country, have planted jealouſy here and paſſion there, till at length, by the force of accumulated injuries, and violent oppoſition, we are almoſt compelled to leap the fatal precipice of civil war.

Sir, the Petitioners aſk but for Peace, Liberty, and Safety. And is it conſiſtent with Britiſh magnanimity and juſtice to refuſe them theſe? Without any queſtion of your right, they pray only for a repeal of ſuch exertions of it, as have been felt as grievances not to be endured. To complain of injuries is the privilege of Humanity, to relieve them is the office of Juſtice. It is natural for diſappointed ſupplication to end in deſperate reſiſtance.

I have endeavoured, Sir, to ſhew, that every one of the grievances recited in the exordium of the Petition are real, and wound deeply the great, the ſacred Rights of Life, Liberty and Property.

The Petitioners, however, in a temper of moderation, which, I hope, will make a very favourable impreſſion on this Honourable Houſe, have ſtated only the moſt ſevere, as eſſential to their relief; truſting, as they expreſly declare, “ in the magnanimity and juſtice of his Majeſty “ and Parliament for a redreſs of their other grievances.” “ Filled,” ſay they, “ with ſentiments of duty to his “ Majeſty, and of affection to our Parent State; a duty “ and affection deeply impreſſed by our education, and “ ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon; and anxious to “ evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent “ this Petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and “ relief from fears and jealouſies occaſioned by the ſyſtem “ of Statutes and Regulations adopted ſince the late war— “ for raiſing a revenue in America—extending the powers “ of Courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty—trying “ perſons in Great-Britain for offences alledged to be “ committed in America—affecting the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay—altering the Government, and extending the limits of Quebec—by the abolition of which “ ſyſtem, the harmony between Great-Britain and her “ Colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and “ ſo ardently deſired by the latter, and the uſual intercourſes will be immediately reſtored.”

The original cauſe of every grievance and of every violence which has ſhaken the whole Empire, and is haſtening its deſtruction, was, the taking the property of the Americans without their conſent. The avowed purpoſe of doing this, was “ to defray the charge of their Civil “ Government, of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and for “ their defence, protection, and ſecurity.” To ſhew that ſo extraordinary an exertion of power is unneceſſary, the Petitioners, Sir, declare, “ That ſuch proviſion has “ been and will be made for defraying the two firſt articles, as has been and ſhall be judged by the Legiſlature “ of the ſeveral Colonies juſt and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection, “ and ſecurity of the Colonies, their Militias, if properly “ regulated, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in times “ of peace; and in caſe of war, your faithful Coloniſts “ will be ready and willing, as they ever have been, when “ conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty “ to your Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces.”

For proof of their zeal and activity in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces, I appeal to your own Journals during the late war. You will there find, Sir, repeated declarations of it by his late Majeſty, who beſt knew the facts. Thoſe declarations were adopted and confirmed by the Houſe, and by Parliament. There is not the leaſt reaſon to doubt their equal exertions on a ſimilar emergency. There cannot, therefore, be any pretence of neceſſity for the interpoſition of this dictatorial power of Parliament; much leſs can there be any good reaſon to warrant the continuance of thoſe penal and oppreſſive laws, which were made avowedly for the purpoſe of maintaining the exerciſe of that power. On what ground then, Sir, can there be a moment's doubt about gratifying the earneſt prayers of all America in repealing theſe Acts, when that Repeal will immediately reſtore the confidence and harmony which his Majeſty's Miniſters have themſelves proclaimed to all America, as eſſentially neceſſary to the welfare and proſperity of this kingdom? The intereſts and intreaties of all the Merchants and Manufacturers concerned in the queſtion urge the ſame meaſure. Nothing elſe can ſave us from the moſt fatal diviſion, and prevent a civil war, with all its attendant train of horrible calamities. Peace, proſperity, and reconcilement attend on retraction—diviſion, deſolation, and ruin, on perſeverance.

I am ſenſible, Sir, of having already engroſſed too much the patience and attention of the Houſe; yet I muſt entreat your farther indulgence, while I take a ſhort review of the riſe and progreſs of this unhappy diſpute.

The commencement of the laſt war found the Colonies, like ſo many arrows in the quiver of the Parent State. It was then that the Houſe of Lords declared them to be “ a large body of uſeful ſubjects.”

Was their conduct, during the war, adequate to expectations formed of ſuch ſubjects? Your Journals and your Statute-Books will anſwer the queſtion. It is there recorded by the teſtimony of the King, of this Houſe, of Parliament itſelf, that they “ exerted themſelves in “ defence of his Majeſty's juſt rights and poſſeſſions with “ the active zeal and vigour of faithful ſubjects [*].”

In that province which has been ſingled out for every ſeverity and oppreſſion, Governor Bernard's teſtimony of their zeal and activity in granting money and raiſing men, ſo far down as the year 1762, is clear and concluſive: “ The unanimity and diſpatch with which you have complied with the *requiſitions of his Majeſty*, require my “ particular acknowledgment; and it gives me additional “ pleaſure to obſerve, that you have therein acted under “ no other influence than a due ſenſe of your duty, both “ as *members of a general empire*, and as the body of a “ particular province.”

“ It will always be my deſire, that *freedom and independence* ſhould prevail in your Councils, and that the “ whole credit of your proceedings therein ſhould be “ placed to your *own account*. It will be a ſufficient honour for me to preſide over a people, whoſe motives “ to loyalty and public ſpirit ariſe from their own breaſts.”

The ſame Governor again ſays, “ Whatever ſhall be “ the event of the war, it muſt be no ſmall ſatisfaction “ to us, that this Province has contributed its full ſhare “ to the ſupport of it. Every thing that has been required of you hath been moſt readily complied with; “ and the execution of the powers committed to me, for “ raiſing the Provincial troops, hath been as full and “ compleat as the grant was. Never before were regiments ſo eaſily levied, ſo well compoſed, and ſo early “ in the field, as they have been this year. The common people ſeemed to be animated with the ſpirit of “ the General Court, and to vie with them in their readineſs to ſerve the King. The ample proviſion which “ has been already made, leaves me nothing to aſk for “ the immediate ſervice.”

With this authentic, deciſive evidence before us, it is impoſſible, Sir, to help aſking what has damped the ardour, abated the activity, repreſſed the readineſs of theſe people to contribute to the exigencies of this country? What is it that has brought upon them the imputation of being in a ſtate of criminal reſiſtance to the juſt authority of this country?

[*To be continued.*]

* * *

CHARLESTOWN, Auguſt 18.

Capt. Conyers, who arrived this day from St. Chriſtopher, informs us, that a moſt extraordinary ſwell ſet in there from the South on the 31ſt of July laſt; that though attended with but little Wind, it was ſo very violent as to oblige twenty-nine Veſſels, lying in Baſſeterre Road, to put out to ſea. Four veſſels were loſt, three of which were from North-America. Captain Conyers adds, that they were in daily expectations of hearing of great damage done in Gaudaloupe, Dominica, Martinico, &c.

Extract of a letter from a maſter of a veſſel at Gibraltar, dated July 2d, to his owners here.

“ We have been under an apprehenſion here for ſome time paſt of being attacked by the Spaniards, who have a fleet of 7 ſail of the line, 12 frigates, 413 tranſports, at Carthagena, with 33,000 troops ready to embark, and more daily arriving from the interior provinces, they have ſeveral veſſels cruiſing without the Streight's mouth, and ſearch all Engliſh veſſels they meet. One put in here whoſe hatches they broke open, and examined a bale of goods. There are likewiſe 6 or 8 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates at Cadiz, ready to put to ſea, at the ſhorteſt notice, ſuppoſed to be intended to join their grand Armada, which they give out is deſigned againſt Algiers. The Engliſh letters are ſuppoſed to be ſtopped, none having been received theſe two laſt poſts; and a letter from an Engliſh gentleman in Spain tends to confirm our apprehenſions. We have 3 men of war in the Streights, the Medway of 64, Admiral Mann, and the Zephyr ſloop here. The Alarm frigate is ſtationed off Carthagena, to watch their motions. There are here 7 regiments, conſiſting of upwards of 3000 men, and every thing is in the greateſt readineſs to give the dons a warm reception, ſhould they fancy to pay us a viſit.’

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 17.

One of the enemy's floating batteries approaching rather too near ſome of our works on the bay, between this town and Roxbury, occaſioned conſiderable firing on Tueſday laſt; but nothing material was effected on either ſide.

WATERTOWN, Auguſt 21.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight arrived at the camp in Cambridge, Swaſhan the chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francois tribe, conducted thither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honourably recompenced for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their ſervice in the cauſe of American liberty, have been kindly received, and are now entered the ſervice. Swaſhan ſays he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged 4 or 5 other tribes, if they ſhould be wanted. He ſays the Indians of Canada in general, and alſo the French, are greatly in our favour, and determined not to act againſt us.

Laſt Monday morning came to town from Ipſwich, 20 of the priſoners taken at Cape-Anne the Tueſday before; who, together with the marines, &c. priſoners, are gone forward.

His Excellency General Waſhington has been pleaſed to make the following promotions, viz.

Major Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, to be Quarter-Maſter-General of the American army.

John Park, Eſq; of Philadelphia, Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter-General.

John Trumbull, Eſq; of Connecticut, Major of Brigade.

Richard Cary, Eſq; of Maryland, Major of Brigade.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, and Captain George Baylor, both of Virginia, to be his Aid de Camps, vice Majors Mifflin and Trumbull, promoted.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 16.

On the 9th inſt. the Falcon ſloop of war, Captain Linzee, hove in ſight, and ſeemed to be in queſt of two ſchooners from the Weſt-Indies bound to Salem, one of which he ſoon brought to, the other taking the advantage of a fair wind put into our harbour; but Linzee having made a prize of the firſt purſued the ſecond into the harbour, and brought the firſt with him. He anchored and ſent two barges with fifteen men in each, armed with muſkets and ſwivels, theſe were attended with a whale boat, in which was the Lieutenant and ſix privates; their orders were to ſeize the loaded ſchooner and bring her under the Falcon's bow. The militia and other inhabitants were alarmed at this daring attempt, and prepared for a vigorous oppoſition: The barge-men under the command of the Lieutenant, boarded the ſchooner at the cabin windows, which provoked a ſmart fire from our people on the ſhore, by which three of the enemy were killed, and the Lieutenant wounded in the thigh, who thereupon returned to the man of war. Upon this Linzee ſent the other ſchooner and a ſmall cutter he had to attend him, well armed, with orders to fire upon the damn'd rebels wherever they could ſee them, and that he would in the mean while cannonade the town; he immediately fired a broad-ſide upon the thickeſt ſettlements, and ſtood himſelf with diabolical pleaſure to ſee what havock his cannon might make, “ *Now* (ſaid he) *my boys, we will aim at the damn'd Preſbyterian church—Well, my brave fellows, one ſhot more and the houſe of God will fall before you.*” While he was thus venting his helliſh rage, and ſetting himſelf as it were againſt heaven, the Almighty was on our ſide, not a ball ſtruck or wounded an individual perſon, although they went through our houſes in almoſt every direction when filled with women and children; under God, our little party at the water-ſide performed wonders, for they ſoon made themſelves maſters of both the ſchooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat, and every man in them, and all that pertained to them: In the action, which laſted ſeveral hours, we loſt but one man, two others wounded, one of which is ſince dead, the other very ſlightly wounded. We took of the man of war's men thirty-five, ſeveral were wounded and one ſince dead; twenty-four were ſent to head-quarters, the remainder being impreſſed from this and the neighbouring towns were permitted to return to their friends. Next day Captain Linzee warped off with but half his men, never a prize, boat nor tender, except a ſmall ſkiff the wounded Lieutenant returned in.”

We are informed that among the priſoners taken at Cape-Ann, is one Budd, Gunner of the Falcon ſloop of war, who was ſome time ago taken at Machias with a number of others and brought to this town, and upon being releaſed from cloſe confinement, took an opportunity of running off with a few of our tory gentry, and got on board the Falcon again. It is hoped this fellow, if retaken, will be better ſecured.

How is the glory of Britain departed! Her army which not long ſince was the terror of many nations, is now employed in cutting the throats of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, and SHEEP STEALING! *Fellows indeed.*

We are well informed that Gen. Gage has a packet-boat, which goes and returns weekly to a ſmall town, New-Caſtle, New-Hampſhire, about three miles below Portſmouth, where ſome of his emiſſaries reſide.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 19.

We hear a detachment from the American army has marched for Cape-Ann, to repel any attempts that may be made in that quarter by the miniſterial troops or ſhips.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 28.

The Provincial Congreſs having reſolved that the cannon ſhould be removed from the battery, a number of the citizens collected for that purpoſe laſt Wedneſday evening, and part of the Provincial artillery, under the command of Capt. John Lamb, were poſted on the battery, to prevent the landing any party from the Aſia man of war, to annoy them while at work. When they marched down, which was about 11 o'clock, they obſerved one of the above ſhip's barges lying at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, where ſhe continued upwards of an hour; then ſhe got under ſail, and fired a muſket at the men that were poſted on the battery. This was immediately returned by a ſmart fire of muſketry from the artillery, and a few of the independent light-infantry belonging to Col. Laſher's battalion, that were likewiſe poſted there for the above purpoſe.—Soon after this the Aſia fired three cannon, when our drums beat to arms, which alarmed the inhabitants; when they had aſſembled ſhe began a heavy and ſmart fire, of nine, eighteen and twenty four pounders, and ſome grape ſhot, ſucceeded by a diſcharge of muſketry from the marines, but without doing any other miſchief than damaging the upper part of ſeveral houſes near the fort, and White-Hall, and wounding three men. Notwithſtanding the fire from the Aſia, the citizens effected their purpoſe, and carried off twenty one pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on carriages.—Since this diſturbance the women and children have been continually moving out of town, with their moſt valuable effects.

In conſequence of the above procedure his worſhip the Mayor received the four following letters from Captain Vandeput, which were anſwered.

Aſia, Auguſt 24, 1775.

“ After the event of laſt night, I think it neceſſary to inform you, that having *information* that it was intended by ſome people in New-York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as ſtores belonging to the King, it was my duty to protect, I ſent a boat to lie near the ſhore, to watch their motions; ſoon after twelve they began to move the guns from the battery, which being obſerved by the officer in the boat, he left his ſtation to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the ſhore, he was fired upon by a great many muſketry, by which one of the men in the boat was *ſhot dead.* My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this fort, as well as to defend the guns, which occaſioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this, that the people of the town may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wiſh as much as poſſible to avoid; but if they will perſiſt in behaving in ſuch a manner as to make their ſafety and my duty incompatible, the miſchiefs that may ariſe muſt lie at their doors, and not mine.

I am, &c.

An anſwer is deſired.

G. VANDEPUT.”

To the Mayor and Magiſtrates of New-York.

Gentlemen, *Aſia, Auguſt* 24, 1775.

“ Whereas a boat belonging to his Majeſty's Ship Aſia, (under my command) was between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, fired upon by a number of people from the walls of the city; by which firing one man in the ſaid boat was *ſhot dead.* And whereas his Majeſty's cannon mounted upon the walls were about that time, and afterwards taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expreſſed in the Statutes for ſuch offences; this is to require at the hands of the Magiſtrates, due ſatisfaction for theſe high miſdemeanors; as I muſt otherwiſe look upon theſe acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning, to which I have not received any anſwer; I muſt therefore inform you, that if you do not think proper to ſend ſome anſwer to this, as ſoon as may reaſonably be expected, I ſhall look upon your ſilence as a negative to my requiſition, and ſhall take ſuch meaſures as may ſeem neceſſary to me accordingly. I am, &c.

[‡] See his Letter to the Earl of Hillſborough, Nov. 1, 1768.

[*] Journals, 26th of April, 1759.

G. VANDEPUT."

To the Mayor and principal Magiſtrates.

Sir, *Aſia, N. River, Auguſt* 25, 1775.

" I received a letter from you laſt night, in which you ſaid that you would this morning ſend me an explicit anſwer to my former letters. As you certainly have had ſufficient time to make every neceſſary enquiry, I am to deſire you will ſend me your anſwer upon the receipt of this. I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

To W. Hicks, Eſq; G. VANDEPUT."

Sir, *Aſia, N. River, Auguſt* 25, 1775.

" I have juſt now received yours; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the muſket fired from our boat was fired as a ſignal towards the ſhip, and not at the battery, as the people in the boat will likewiſe make their affidavits of. You ſay you are at a loſs to account how my duty could oblige me to fire upon the city, in defence of thoſe guns, in the ſeat of civil government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, half an hour after the return of the boats and the removal of the cannon, for firing a broad-ſide at the city at large. You ſurely cannot doubt its being my duty to defend every part of the King's ſtores, wherever they may be: for this purpoſe I fired upon the battery, as the only means to prevent the intentions of the people employed in removing the guns. For a conſiderable time I thought they had deſiſted from their purpoſe, till their huzzaing and their firing from the walls upon the ſhip, convinced me to the contrary; this occaſioned the broadſide to be fired, not at the city at large, but as the moſt effectual method to prevent their perſiſting in their purſuit, which it were impoſſible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I ſhall perſiſt in doing what I know to be my duty: In the doing which I ſhall, if poſſible, avoid doing hurt to any one.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

To W. Hicks, Eſq; G. VANDEPUT."

Capt. Richard Pulier arrived here laſt week, in the ſloop James, from Tortola, loaded with ſalt, which place he left the 22d of July, bound for St. Chriſtophers, but meeting with two heavy gales of wind on the paſſage, he was drove as far to the weſtward as the iſland of Porto Rico, at which iſland, in the laſt gale of wind, he had like to have drifted aſhore, and was obliged to put to ſea with his ſails ſplit, and only about 70 gallons of water, 2 pieces of beef, and 4 pieces of pork on board. On Monday, Auguſt 8, in lat. 22:52, long. 66, he ſpoke with Captain David Loudon, in the ſloop Adventure, 4 days from Tortola, bound to Virginia, who ſupplied him with 40 gallons of water: And on Sunday, Auguſt 14, in lat. 30: 42, long. 71:30, he ſpoke Capt. Benjamin Newton, in the ſchooner Sally, 8 days from Virginia, bound for Providence, who ſupplied him with 40 gallons of water, and 6 pieces of pork.

A whaling ſchooner is arrived at Brook-Haven, Long-Iſland, from Davis's-Streights, which place ſhe left the beginning of July, without one barrel of oil, and informs us of the loſs of the ſchooner Ranger, from this place; as alſo of ſeveral veſſels belonging to the Dutch and Engliſh fleets; that the ſeaſon had been ſo unfavourable that not more than 22 fiſh had been taken the whole ſummer; that a brig owned by the whaling company of this place had been unſucceſsful, and was gone to the ſouthward.

We hear that General Gage's lady and family, with a number of other people, are ſailed from Boſton for England.

Wedneſday the ſecond diviſion of the New-York battalion, commanded by Major Zedwitz, ſailed for Albany, to join the former diviſion, under General Schuyler's command, at Ticonderoga.

We hear from St. Croix, that an hurricane had happened in the Weſt-Indies, which occaſioned many veſſels from that, and the neighbouring ports, to put to ſea.

We hear a number of officers ladies have lately arrived at Boſton, from England, Ireland, &c. and on their landing they were to a woman, *widows.*

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 22.

By a letter from York Town, in Pennſylvania, we learn, that the inhabitants of that town and county, who early diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſupport and defence of our ineſtimable rights and liberties, have now formed a battalion of 500 minute men, to be ready to march to ſuch place as may be deemed neceſſary for the protection and defence of theſe colonies—that they are all become military men, and have 3400 able bodied men aſſociated in the county, and public arms, &c. are preparing as faſt as poſſible.

At a meeting of the Committee and the Officers of the Militia Companies of York County, at York, the 28th and 29th days of July, 1775.

Preſent, forty-five County Committee Men, beſides the ſaid Officers.

JAMES SMITH, Eſq; in the Chair.

THE Committee and Officers divided the county into five diſtricts or diviſions, and formed five battalions; the Committee then, with the officers of the militia companies of the reſpective diſtricts and battalions, appointed judges, and proceeded to vote by ballot for Field-officers to be commiſſioned, when James Smith, Eſq; was choſen Colonel, Thomas Hartley, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel, and Joſeph Donaldſon, and Michael Swope, Eſq; were choſen Majors of the firſt battalion; Robert M'Pherſon, Eſq; Colonel, David Kennedy, Lieutenant Colonel, Moſes M'Clean, and Hugh Dunwoodie, were choſen Majors of the ſecond battalion; Richard M'Caliſter, Eſq; Colonel, Henry Slegel, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel, and John Andrews, and Joſeph Jefferies, were choſen Majors of the third battalion; William Smith, Eſq; Colonel, Francis Holton, Lieutenant Colonel, and Jacob Gibſon, and John Finley, were choſen Majors of the fourth battalion; and Matthew Dill, Eſq; Colonel, William Rankin, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel, and Robert Stevenſon, and Gerhard Greff, Majors of the fifth battalion.

The Committee and the Officers of the ſaid Militia Companies thereupon proceeded to vote for Field Officers for the battalion of minute men for York County, proper to be commiſſioned, when Richard M'Calliſter, Eſq; was choſen Colonel, Thomas Hartley, Eſq; was choſen Lieutenant Colonel, and David Grier, Eſq; was choſen Major of ſaid battalion.

The Committee then proceeded as follows:—

Reſolved, That in conformity to the direction of the Aſſembly of this province, and with a regard to the regulations of the Continental Congreſs, we do direct that five companies of minute men be formed out of the ſeveral diſtricts of this county, that is to ſay, one company in each diviſion by draughts or volunteers from the ſeveral militia companies, each company to conſiſt of a Captain, two Lieutenants, and an Enſign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer, and ſixty-eight or more Privates; and it is expected, that if there be a defect of arms for theſe men, when there is a neceſſity of going into ſervice, that the reſpective battalions to which they belong will furniſh them with the neceſſary arms.

That if the County Committee men and aſſiſtant Committee men, or a majority of them in any diſtrict, are at any time of opinion that an additional company or companies of minute men can be raiſed in their diſtrict, they may order the ſame to be done, which company or companies are to be under the ſame field officers, orders, rules and regulations, with the ſaid other companies of minute men: The whole battalion of each diviſion or diſtrict are directed to meet ſome time in the next week or in the week following, and draught the volunteers or proper perſons as minute men for the reſpective companies, who are to ſign an atteſtation, ſimilar to that mentioned in the proceedings of this Committee: The ſubſcribers are then to proceed to chooſe the officers of the reſpective companies, and make return of their names to the field officers of the ſaid battalion of minute men, in order that they may be commiſſioned.

Reſolved, That in order to prevent confuſion and diſorder, that no new companies of militia be formed in any townſhip, without the conſent of the Committee-men of the townſhip, and three or more of the County Committee-men.

N. B. The companies of York-town, Mancheſter, Windſor, Codorus, York and Hellam Townſhips, form the firſt battalion; the companies of Cumberland, Hamilton's Baun, Strabane, Menallen, Mountjoy, and Tyrone townſhips form the ſecond battalion; the companies of Heidleberg, Berwick, Paradiſe, Mount Pleaſant, Manheim and Germany townſhips the third battalion; Chanceford, Shrewſbury, Fawn and Hopewell townſhips the fourth battalion; and the companies of Dover, Newberry, Monaughan, Warrington, Huntington, and Reading townſhips the fifth battalion.

A true Copy, per

GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER.

Clerk for the Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 30.

We hear that Dr. FRANKLIN has been lately honoured by the Infanta of Spain, with a preſent of a volume of that Prince's works, beautifully and magnificently printed at Madrid.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 12.

" We have juſt heard of the New-York Packet's Arrival, but I am not yet well informed of the Intelligence ſhe brings, tho' know it is very alarming;—they ſay the Miniſters are very much embarraſſed, that it occaſioned Lord North's paying a perſonal Viſit to the Bank, and that Parliament will meet next Month, purſuant to their laſt Adjournment or Prorogation; this laſt is doubtful, and indeed every Thing elſe is common Report.—A Change of Miniſters is predicted, and I think with as much Probability as any Thing elſe, unleſs the next Accounts from Gen. Gage are more favourable to the preſent Meaſures."

The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harriſon, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferſon, Thomas Nelſon, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, Eſquires, are appointed Delegates, by the Virginia Provincial Convention, to repreſent that colony in the Continental Congreſs, to be held the fifth of next month.

The General Aſſembly of the Province of Maryland is further prorogued to the third Day of October next.

Arrived from this Port. The Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, in London; and the Ship Debby and Becky, Captain Williams, at Dover.

Bucks County, Auguſt 4, 1775.

WHEREAS I have ſpoken injuriouſly of the diſtreſſed people of the town of Boſton, and diſreſpectfully of the meaſures proſecuting for the redreſs of American grievances; I do hereby declare that I am heartily ſorry for what I have done, voluntarily renouncing my former principles, and promiſe for the future to render my conduct unexceptionable to my countrymen, by ſtrictly adhering to the meaſures of the Congreſs.

THOMAS MEREDITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks, for the conſiderable number of votes you were pleaſed to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the laſt election, which particularly encourages me to offer myſelf a candidate for the aforeſaid office: I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which if you are pleaſed to confer, the kindneſs ſhall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your ſincere friend, and humble ſervant,

‖4 w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS

HAVING removed from Wilmington to White-Clay-Creek Landing, where he continues to carry on the Buſineſs, as uſual, viz. making Machines for raiſing Mill-ſtones, and turning them on their Backs in leſs than five Minutes, ready for waſhing or dreſſing, by one Hand only: The Utility of the above Machine has had the Approbation of ſo many able Millers, as being the beſt ever before invented, that it is needleſs to ſay any Thing further in its Recommendation.

N. B. Said *Reynolds* continues to make Scale Beams, Spiral Augers &c. as uſual. ¶

WHEREAS there is a RIDER propoſes to go from Philadelphia to Allen's-town, in Northampton county, once a week, to leave Philadelphia every Wedneſday, for the conveyance of News-papers, Letters, &c. to go by the way of Germantown, Buſſel-town, Four-lane-end, Newtown, Durham, Eaſton, and Bethlehem; all Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleaſed, at this alarming criſis, to encourage an undertaking of ſo great utility, are requeſted to leave their names with the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. Joſeph Vandegrift, at the Croſs Keys, Philadelphia; Meſſieurs Alexander Edwards, and Joſeph Addis, Eſquires, Inn-keepers, at Buſſel-town; Meſſieurs Jacob Comley, and James Vanſants, Manor of Moreland; William Buckham, Eſq; Newtown; Mr. William Bennett, Inn-keeper, at Wright's-town; Meſſieurs William M'Calla, and Alexander Robinſon, Plumſtead; Mr. Joſeph Braden, at Bedminſter; Mr. James Smith, Merchant, at Tinicum; Mr. George Oberbeck, at Noxanixon; George Taylor, Eſq; at Durham; Mr. James Clapham, at Springfield; Mr. James M'Alliſter, at Williamton; Meſſieurs Iſaac Sedman, and Adam Yoes, at Eaſton; Mr. Jacob Aible, at Greenwich, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey; Mr. Jacob Lival, between Eaſton and Bethlehem; Mr. John Francis Oberlin, and Mr. Juſte Johnſton, at Bethlehem; Mr. Peter Rhoads, and Mr. Michael Strader, at Allen's-town, ſhall be thankfully received and punctually obeyed by, Ladies and Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, THE RIDER.

LOST, on Monday, the 28th Inſtant, on the Road from Moore's-Town to Cooper's Ferry, a Horn TOBACCO-BOX, of an oval Form, has the Impreſſion of a Man's Head on the Lid, with a Silver Rim. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, or to William Cooper's Ferry, ſhall have *Five Shillings* for their Trouble.

A WET NURSE.

WANTS a PLACE, a healthy young WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk; ſhe can be well recommended for her Sobriety and Honeſty. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE RENTED,

THE late dwelling place of JONATHAN DICKINSON, deceaſed, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, 21 miles from Philadelphia, at the interſection of two main roads, therefore a good ſtand for any public buſineſs, and in ſight of a free ſchool, containing near 30 acres, 5 of which very good meadow, 3 ditto orchard of good fruit, the remainder arable land, divided into ſmall fields, in good order; a convenient dwelling-houſe, with four rooms below and two above, a well of good water with a pump near the door, a barn, ſtables, &c. all lately repaired, and a garden. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. MARY DICKINSON. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29, 1775.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* CORNELIUS LAREY, *about* 19 *or* 20 *years of age; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, red waiſtcoat, without ſleeves, check ſhirt, drilling breeches, white ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old hat, with a yellow tinſel round the crown; he is very remarkable for ſtuttering when he is ſpoke to, and cannot give an anſwer for a conſiderable time, and then unintelligible. Whoever takes him up and brings him home, or delivers him to the goal of this city, ſhall have* Four Dollars, *paid by* PETER ROBESON.

Goſhen, Cheſter County, Auguſt 23, 1775.

STOLEN *out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, a Pinchbeck* WATCH, *with a china face, the caſe carved, and had a green ſtring, maker's name* Britley, *London, No.* 4627; *the thief is ſuppoſed to be a man, who lodged two nights in the houſe, called himſelf Cunningham, and ſometimes Shaw, but his real name is ſuppoſed to be Mullen, he is a well ſet fellow, about* 25 *years of age, very talkative, and ſaid he had been in many parts of the country; had on a blue coat, and a white jacket ſpotted with red. Whoever ſecures the thief and watch, ſo that the owner may get it again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *reward, or* Fifteen Shillings *for the watch, and reaſonable charges, paid by* SAMUEL OLIVER. §

NOTICE is hereby once more given, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JANE TENNANT, late of Springfield, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, bill, note, book-account, or for goods bought at vendue, that they make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice; likewiſe all perſons who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, on or before the 30th day of September next, to the ſubſcribers, to be ſettled. All perſons who have any demands are requeſted to bring them in before the day aforeſaid, as the executors are about to ſettle the accounts in the office. JAMES CROZIER, and BENJAMIN BRAMAN, Executors. *Auguſt* 26, 1775. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away on the* 18th *inſtant (Auguſt) from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* John Pearſly, *a ſhort thick well ſet man, has black hair, chews much tobacco, yellow teeth, ſwarthy complexion, and large eye-brows; had on, when he went away, an old white flannel jacket, alſo a white lapelled jacket, with metal buttons, which he ſtole from a neighbouring workman, an old white ſhirt, torn on the ſhoulders, a blue handkerchief, patched with white linen, linen trowſers, blue ſtockings, and almoſt new ſhoes; he had a razor with him. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, if taken out of the province of Pennſylvania, and if in the province aforeſaid, Eight Dollars, together with all reaſonable charges paid by*

¶ *RICHARD SWANWICK.*

STRAYED or STOLEN, from off the Commons of this City, a dark brown MARE, 14 Hands high, about 5 Years old, ſhe has not been docked, has no Brand nor white Spot on her. Whoever brings ſaid Mare to GODFREY CREAMER, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 22, 1775. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 7th of Auguſt, 1775, JOSEPH SMITH, a Scotchman, by trade a painter, about 26 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtout made and very fleſhy, much marked by the ſmall-pox, has light brown hair, which he commonly wears platted behind, curled at the ſides and faſtened with pins; he took with him two coats, one of them a dark brown, pretty much worn, the other a light brown, very ſhort, with buttons at the ſleeves, a nankeen and a grey cloth waiſtcoat, two pair of long brown linen and one pair of black ſilk ſtocking breeches, three check and two white ſhirts (he commonly worked in his check ſhirts, therefore he may probably have ſome paint on them) two pair of ſtockings, one of them mixed yarn, the other ribbed thread, two pair of ſhoes, one old the other almoſt new, country make. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be had again, or delivers him to Col. FIELDING LEWIS, in Fredericksburg, or to Mr. LUND WASHINGTON, at Mount-Vernon, in Fairfax county, will be, by either of thoſe Gentlemen, paid the above reward, excluſive of what is allowed by law.---If taken in Pennſylvania, Mr. WILLIAM MILNOR, of Philadelphia, will receive him and pay the reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, the 18th of July laſt, two indented Iriſh ſervants, viz. *John Hays,* a ſhoemaker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, with dark brown hair; had on, and took with him, a half worn fan-tail hat, brown broadcloth coat, the cape faced with rediſh coloured velvet, with metal buttons, a red waiſtcoat, two white ſhirts, one ozenbrigs ditto, a white neckcloth, country linen trowſers, black and white yarn hoſe, country ſhoes, and plated buckles. *Eleanor Hays,* 18 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlender made, thin viſage, and ſpeaks much on the brogue, black hair, and is much freckled; had on a red camblet gown, a lincey petticoat, one red ditto, one white ſhift, one brown ditto, check apron, one brown ditto, country made ſhoes, and white hoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Half for either of them, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ JOSEPH HOBBS, ſenior.

N. B. He has a wallet and ſome ſhoemaker's tools with him; it is probable that he may alter his name and change his clothes; all maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying them off, at their peril.

RUN away on the 24th of Auguſt, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, a Dutch ſervant boy, named *Adam Lavour,* about 17 years of age, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſcratched on one cheek, and one of his eyes blackened a little, dark brown hair cut ſhort; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a brown and white and yellow ſtriped lincey under jacket, a red ſerge upper ditto, with one ſleeve of flannel, a flaxen ſhirt, and tow trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and gives information to his ſaid maſter, or to Peter Deſhong, at the Governor's mill, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, or to the Widow of Detrick Reeſe, in Market-ſtreet, at the Sign of King George, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, if taken within the county of Philadelphia, and if out of the county, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

For LONDONDERRY,

The BRIGANTINE

CHARMING PEGGY,

Guſtavus Conyngham, Maſter,

WILL ſail in eight days. For paſſage, apply to CONYNGHAM, NESBITT, and Co. or ſaid Maſter, at Stamper's wharff. *Auguſt* 30.

PHILADELPHIA.

In COMMITTEE, Auguſt 19, 1775.

The COMMITTEE appointed to ſettle the DISTRICT COMMITTEES report the following Diviſion as the moſt convenient and proper.

DISTRICT No. 1.
NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
John Dickenſon,
Charles Thompſon,
Iſaac Coates,
William Maſters,
John Britton,
Joſeph Copperthwaite,
William Coates,
Thomas Hopkins,
Thomas Britton,
John Williams,
John Brown,
George Leib.

DISTRICT No. 2.
From the South Side of Vineſtreet to the North Side of Arch-ſtreet.
Samuel Maſſey,
William Ruſh,
James Irvine,
John Cox,
Jacob Morgan,
George Schloſſer,
William Heyſham,
Chriſt. Marſhall,
Paul Engle,
Frederick Kuhl,
James Aſh,
Nicholas Hicks,
Jacob Shriner,
Francis Wade,
John Linnington,
Chriſtopher Pechin,
Nathaniel Brown,
Joſeph Watkins, jun.

DISTRICT No. 3.
From the South Side of Arch-ſtreet to the North Side of Cheſnut-ſtreet.
Thomas Lawrence,
John Benezet,
Philip Bœhm,
Owen Biddle,
Richard Bache,
John Bayard,
Samuel Mifflin,
Moore Furman,
Chriſtopher Ludwig,
William Bradford,
Benjamin Harbiſon,
Joſeph Parker,
John Patton,
William Ball,
David Potts,
Iſaac Howell,
William Wiſter.

DISTRICT No. 4.
From the South Side of Cheſnut-ſtreet to the N. Side of Spruce-ſtreet.
Andrew Caldwell,
Thomas Leech,
Benjamin Marſhall,
John Shee,
Jacob Barge.
Thomas Prior,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Allen,
Charles Maſſey,
Thomas Mifflin,
Thomas Barclay,
Lambert Cadwallader,
Richard Willing,
James Meaſe,
James Read,
Timothy Matlack,
Joſeph Dean.

DISTRICT No. 5.
From the South Side of Spruce-ſtreet to the North Side of South-ſtreet.
John Wilcox,
Sharpe Delaney,
Samuel Morris, jun.
William Jackſon,
John Purviance,
James Milligan,
Thomas Affleck,
Joſeph Wetheril,
Tho. Cuthbert, ſen.
John Cadwallader,
Francis Gurney,
Thomas Wharton, jun.
Robert Morris,
James Creſſon,
Benjamin Loxley,
Joſeph Moulder,
Daniel Joy.

DISTRICT No. 6.
SOUTHWARK.
Richard Dennis,
Joſeph Blewer,
Joſeph Marſh,
John Duche,
Joſeph Huddle,
Thomas Caſdrop,
Silas Engles,
John William Annis,
Benjamin Jones,
Samuel Moore,
Charles Alexander,
William Drewry.

Signed, by Order of the Committee,
TIMOTHY MATLACK.

* * *

NOW in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, a dark cheſtnut HORSE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock I R, ſhort ſwitch tail, mane hangs on the off ſide, and a natural trotter; left with me by a certain James Bennett, who is confined in the goal of this county, on ſuſpicion of ſtealing horſes from --- --- Smoakes, in Bedford county: This is therefore to give notice, that the ſaid Horſe will be ſold for the expences, on the 8th day of September next, unleſs paid before that time. JAMES DAVIS.

N. B. This method is taken, that if the horſe has been ſtolen, the owner may have an opportunity of proving his property. ‖ 2 W. *Carliſle, Auguſt* 15, 1775.

Kent County, Maryland, July 17, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant LAD, named *John Jorden*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a ſhort well ſet lad, fair complexioned, light yellowiſh coloured hair, tied behind; had on and took with him, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, one pair of country linen trowſers, leather breeches, a brown country cloth jacket, a linen ditto, an old caſtor hat, and old ſhoes; he is a weaver by trade, and it is likely he may change his name and apparel. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE LAMB. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Elk-Ferry, in Cæcil county, Maryland, two NEGROE MEN, *who both rowed in the Ferry boat at ſaid Ferry; one named* CUFF, *the 8th of May laſt; he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a ſtraight well ſet fellow, with thick lips and the letter R marked on one of his cheeks; he has had a ſcald head, which he commonly keeps covered, is artful and talks a little in the Negroe dialect; had on, when he went away, a lead coloured jacket and breeches, ozenbrigs ſhirt, old ſtockings, but no ſhoes. The other named* PENN, *the 19th of Auguſt, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, country born, well ſet, very talkative, and may probably make a great ſhew of religion; he is a black ſmall-eyed fellow; had on, and took with him, a country cloth light coloured upper jacket, a dark flowered flannel under ditto, a patched check ſhirt, an ozenbrigs ditto, one pair of tarry canvas trowſers, one pair ozenbrigs ditto, an old ſmall brimmed tarry hat, old ſhoes, and carved braſs buckles. Said Negroe ran away ſome years ago, and paſſed himſelf for a freeman, by the name of James Pemberton, and got a forged paſs, ſigned Thomas Franklin, on account of which he was employed by one Meredith, a Tanner, near Coryel's Ferry, and afterwards indented himſelf to another Meredith, a Currier, in Philadelphia, and as he has been at New York with ſaid Meredith, he may now be making that way. Both or either of them, as they have many acquaintances, may probably get forged paſſes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroes, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or* Eight Dollars *for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by*
Auguſt 20, 1775. ‖ 7ſ6. *THOMAS SAVIN.*

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture, from the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton, Bucks county, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1775, a long bodied black HORSE, 15 hands high, 5 years old, paces and trots, has but a ſmall foretop, a wart on the near ſide under the girth. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only, Forty Shillings, paid by THOMAS GROOM. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ANTHONY SIDDONS, in Upper-Merion townſhip, laſt July, AN OLD RED COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 12th of Auguſt, 1775, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN GILGREW, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a pale complexion; had on, and took with him, a grey coat, brown jacket, tow trowſers, check ſhirt, tow ditto, good ſhoes, with ſteel buckles, and a new ſtore hat; he ſquints much, moſt with the left eye, buſhy brown-like hair, and is a chunky well ſet fellow. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Hinkle-town, in ſaid townſhip.
¶ GEORGE HINKLE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1775.

STRAYED away from off the commons of this city, about a month ago, a large light brindle COW, about 11 years old, has no white marks about her, has pretty large horns, a ſmall piece of her tail has been cut off; ſhe had a bell on, with the owner's name on the ſtrap. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and will bring her to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, ſhall have a Dollar reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES PHILE. ¶

Newtown, Auguſt 15, 1775.

COMMITTED to the Goal of Bucks county, a certain PATRICK CLUE, who appears to be a perſon advertiſed by Jechonias Wood, of Salem county, New-Jerſey. His maſter (if any he has) is requeſted to come, within four weeks, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees, &c. SOLOMON PARK, Goaler. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time in July laſt, a large red COW, with a ſmall ſtar, a bell on, with ſome letters on the collar. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. CHRISTOPHER REX. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Drumore Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a couple of large BULLOCKS, one ear-marked, the other with a Bell on. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, and take ſaid Cattle away, by
May 10, 1775. § WILLIAM REED.

Goſhen Townſhip, Cheſter County, Auguſt 6, 1775.

THEN came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber,
Without ſaddle, bridle, or any rider,
Two MARES, the one a bay, the other white,
The bay is two years old, if my judgment's right,
The white one is, as near as I can gueſs,
About fifteen years old, or not much leſs;
Therefore the owners are deſired without delay,
Their property to prove and reaſonable charges pay,
And then, if they will at ſaid plantation call,
Their property ſhall be reſtored, by JERVIS HALL. ¶

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Concord townſhip, Cheſter county, a Dutch ſervant man, named Chriſtophal Knoflerinck, *between* 40 *and* 50 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 9 *or* 10 *inches high, he is of a dark complexion, has a dimple in his upper jaw, which he ſays was cauſed by a bullet; he ſtaggers ſomewhat in his walk, but walks uncommonly upright; had on when he went away, a dark grey jacket with ſleeves, one flax and tow ſhirt, tow trowſers, a wool hat, about half-worn, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* FOUR DOLLARS *reward, paid by*
Auguſt 2, 1775. § WILLIAM HANNUM.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, on Delaware, near the Horſe Head, on Sunday, the 25th of June laſt, a ſervant man, named *Aaron Loper*, but goes by the name of *Aaron Walker*, a cart wheelwright by trade, country-born, a large cut on his left wriſt with a broad ax, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a great lover of liquor, black hair, tied behind and cliped on the top of his head; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, a fearnought outſide jacket, of a lead colour, a home-made under ditto, with yellow ſtripes, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, pale blue ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by
Auguſt 14, 1775. ¶ 8w. THOMAS PROCTOR.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Riffert, in the Northern Liberties, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 130 feet; bounded by ground of Daniel Benezet, and others; late the eſtate of Lewis Prahl; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 2d day of Sept. next, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Hay, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet corner, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, containing in front 15 feet 6 inches, and in depth 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ---- ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of John Biles; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, named TOM, 22 or 23 years of age, can talk Engliſh and Dutch, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles; he can plough, ſow, reap and mow, and can do as much in a day as any man that I have ſeen.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,
And may be entered on the 10*th of October next,*

That old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the Riſing Sun, where the Widow Weſt, deceaſed, lately dwelt, on the poſt road. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the Negroe, or to buy or rent the Houſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, 8 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the Buſſeltown road. ‖ JONATHAN BAVINGTON.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A PLACE in the Town of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, which was lately occupied by Benjamin Swett, deceaſed, and conſiſts of a good dwelling-houſe, tan yard, garden, bark and mill-houſes, a convenient ſtable, and ſeveral other buildings to accommodate a tanner. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe is very pleaſant, and affords a beautiful proſpect of the ſhipping which ſail up and down the river, and though this place has been an antient ſtand for a tan-yard, it will be very convenient for an inn-keeper or a private family. The terms of payment to a purchaſer may be made very eaſy, upon his giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE READ, Eſq; in New-Caſtle, or to BENJAMIN SWETT, in Burlington. *Second-Month* 13, 1775. *Thetf.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1775.

ALL perſons that are indebted to MAGDALEN DEVINE, in Second-ſtreet, by bond, note, or book-account, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment, which will prevent further trouble, as ſhe is determined to put their accounts, &c. into a lawyer's hands (without reſpect of perſons) if not paid in two weeks from the date hereof. 2 W.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS, for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been ſome Time paſt voted upon the Return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty Thanks, and being again encouraged by my Friends and Acquaintance, I offer myſelf a Candidate for that Office at the Expiration of the preſent Sheriff's Time, I humbly requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election, which Marks of your Eſteem I ſhall acknowledge with Gratitude, and ever remain, *Your obliged humble Servant,* JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your paſt Favours, and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, when the preſent Sheriff's Time ſhall by Law expire, I do now requeſt the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt with him at the enſuing Election, which will much oblige, your Friend and humble Servant, JOSEPH REDMAN.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed his STORE and DWELLING right oppoſite to the Ware-houſe which he lately occupied in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, hereby informs his Cuſtomers, &c. that they may be ſupplied (where he now lives) with the following Articles, viz.

EXCELLENT Philadelphia bottled BEER and CYDER, by the Groce or Dozen, wired and packed, if requiſite; old Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga and Teneriffe WINES, by the Caſk or leſſer Quantity; Claret and Red Port, in Bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, Engliſh Beer, Sweet Oil, White Wine and Cyder Vinegar, by the Caſk or Gallon; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Indigo, Pepper, Coffee, Chocolate, Alſpice, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, double and ſingle Glouceſter Cheeſe, ſmoaked Hams, bottling Corks, &c. Alſo an Aſſortment of GLASS WARE, made at KENSINGTON, near this City.

All Sorts of Military Articles,

Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by
WOLBERE MING,
In THIRD-STREET, about 6 Doors from the Workhouſe, and nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Tavern, where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

TO BE SOLD, BY
BAYNTON and MORGAN,

A FEW Hogſheads of beſt MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
Choice LISBON WINE, in Quarter-caſks.
COFFEE, in Tierces and Bags.
GENEVA, in Caſes.
BRANDY, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.
Fifty Groſs of PLAYING CARDS.
Womens Stuff SHOES, at 5*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* a Pair.
A ſmall Quantity of JAMAICA SPIRIT, of Five Years, Ten Years, and Fifteen Years old.
Excellent PORT WINE by the Dozen.
And all Kinds of GROCERIES.
They put up Sea Stores of every Kind at the ſhorteſt Notice, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms. *Thetf.*

FOR SALE,

A PLEASANT RETREAT, where the Subſcriber now lives, on the Bank of Delaware, in the City of Burlington --- --The premiſes conſiſt of ſeveral lots of ground, on one of which is erected a good two ſtory brick houſe, about 47 feet in front and 35 feet in depth, has 4 rooms on the firſt floor and ſix on the ſecond, five of which are handſome chambers; contiguous to the houſe there is a neat milk-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, and ſundry other uſeful buildings; alſo two gardens, well improved with a curious collection of choice fruit, ſuch as pears, plumbs, cherries, apricots, peaches, &c. This lot is 200 feet front on Delaware, extends back to Pearl-ſtreet, and is encloſed with a cedar board fence. One other lot, near the aforeſaid lot, contains one acre and a half, the chief of which is under good graſs, and has a large cyder mill and ſcrew-preſs built upon it, with a houſe to cover them. The other land contains about 34 acres, ten of which is good meadow, ſix of orchard, and the reſidue plough land, which is alſo improved by an orchard of about 600 grafted apple trees, that were planted this ſpring. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the premiſes aforeſaid, or the houſe and part of the land, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make the payments eaſy, upon his receiving ſecurity and intereſt for the principal.
Thetf. BENJAMIN SWETT.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE,
On the 4th of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of Theodore Meminger, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A LARGE and freſh aſſortment of capital DRUGS, lately imported from London; alſo a great variety of articles from Germany, including ſimples, preparations, and various compounds; likewiſe a compleat ſett of ſhop furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, neatly labeled; retorts and receivers, phials of different ſizes, marble mortars, and various utenſils made uſe of in the apothecary's buſineſs; many of the capital drugs are weighed off in ſmall lots for the convenience of city and country phyſicians that may incline to purchaſe, perſons purchaſing to the amount of Thirty Pounds and upwards, are to have 3 months credit, giving ſecurity, if required, and for all leſſer ſums ready money is expected; the ſale to continue from day to day until the whole is ſold.

All perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe that have any juſt demands, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly atteſted.

MARY MEMINGER, Executrix,
ISAAC BARTRAM, and } Executors.
SEYMOUR HART, }

The Diſtilling of Cordials of all kinds, as heretofore, is carried on at the late dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, by the Widow, who has for ſale, French brandy, Geneva, cherry brandy, wine bitters, lavender water, Hungary water, ſyrrup capillaire, wine bitters, roſe and mint waters, and divers other ſimple waters; ſhe would be much obliged to their former cuſtomers, and others, for a continuance of their favours; orders from the country will be duly complied with. ¶

STRAYED away from the Commons of this City, A BLACK COW, with a white Face and two white Feet, her Horns remarkably ſtraight, and a Scar on one of her Teats. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.
July 3, 1775. § ANDREW ALLEN.

AS the partnerſhip of FREEHAUFF and WYNKOOP, Grocers, in Third-ſtreet, next door to the Bunch of Grapes, diſſolved the 25th of July, all perſons indebted to them are hereby requeſted to call and pay off their reſpective accompts to DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who is properly impowered to receive and give ſufficient receipts for the ſame. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accompts, that they may be ſettled.

The buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the ſame place, as uſual, by DANIEL FREEHAUFF, who ſells all kinds of Groceries, at the very loweſt price. ¶

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